

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 9, 1927

No. 7

Province Realizes Surplus of \$17,800.53 in Fiscal Year of 1926

Public Accounts Tabled in Alberta Legislature Show That Both Revenue and Expenditure Exceeded Estimates—Surplus Is Slightly Less Than Treasurer's Estimate in Budget Speech of Last Year—Alberta's Present Bonded Debt

Staff Correspondence

EDMONTON, March 4.
—A Provincial surplus of \$17,800.53 is revealed in the public accounts, tabled in the Legislature here today by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer. The total expenditure on income account during the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1926, was \$11,894,327.74, and the total revenue \$11,912,128.27.

The estimated total revenue for the year was \$11,699,852.39, the actual income realized thus being \$212,275.88 in excess of the estimate. On the other hand the estimated expenditure was \$11,677,862.93, or \$216,464.81 in excess of the estimates.

The estimated surplus for the year, made at the time of the last budget speech, was \$21,989.46. This proved to be \$4,188.93 short of the actual surplus realized, showing that the estimate set at the beginning of the year came within an exceptionally narrow amount of the Provincial Treasurer's figuring last spring. The Provincial surplus for 1925 was \$188,019.54.

BONDED DEBT OF PROVINCE

The estimates show that the bonded debt of the Province was \$79,463,833.53 on December 31st, 1925, and \$84,469,607 on December 31st, 1926, an increase during the year of \$5,005,773.79.

On the estimates of expenditure submitted to the Legislature last session, there was a saving of \$126,570.71, but after deducting expenditure under special warrants of \$343,035.52, the net over-expenditure was as shown above.

The principal expenditures under special warrants, unforeseen at the time when the estimates were submitted to the

ALBERTA'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN 1926

(INCOME ACCOUNT)				In excess of	
REVENUE:	Actual	Estimates	Less than Estimates	Estimates	
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 2,389,001.36	\$ 2,299,435.00	.....	\$ 89,566.36	
Agriculture Dept.	300,189.29	351,870.00	\$ 51,680.71	.....
Attorney-General's Dept...	3,168,864.84	3,065,160.00	.....	103,704.84	
Education Dept.	234,592.94	209,760.00	.....	24,832.94	
Executive Council	302,193.04	298,420.00	.....	3,773.04	
Legislation	1,239.23	2,000.00	760.77	.....
Municipal Affairs Dept. ...	1,999,246.37	2,176,500.00	177,253.63	.....
Prov. Secretary's Dept....	2,690,679.54	2,516,785.19	.....	173,894.35	
Public Health Dept.	232,369.92	255,840.00	23,470.08	.....
Public Works Dept.	107,025.07	131,250.00	24,224.93	.....
Railways and Telephones Dept., Railways Branch..	1,234.39	1,500.00	265.61	.....
Treasury Dept.	485,492.28	391,332.20	.....	94,160.08	
	\$11,912,128.27	\$11,699,852.39	.....	\$212,275.88	
				(Net)	
EXPENDITURE:					
Public Debt	\$ 4,236,337.19	\$ 4,082,271.54	.....	\$154,065.65	
Executive Council	384,440.15	370,045.00	.....	14,395.15	
Legislation	174,899.25	181,906.66	7,007.41	.....
Agriculture Dept.	610,752.43	600,170.50	.....	10,581.93	
Attorney-General's Dept...	1,489,349.80	1,443,188.25	.....	46,161.55	
Education Dept.	2,101,946.75	2,121,652.00	19,705.25	.....
Municipal Affairs Dept. ...	211,991.29	228,840.00	16,848.71	.....
Prov. Secretary's Dept. ...	54,912.34	54,875.00	.....	37.34	
Public Health Dept.	929,191.27	924,304.00	.....	4,887.27	
Public Works Dept.	1,411,461.81	1,376,328.20	.....	35,136.61	
Railways and Telephones Dept., Railways Branch.	45,273.88	45,198.00	.....	75.88	
Treasury Dept.	243,768.58	249,083.78	5,315.20	.....
	\$11,894,327.74	\$11,677,862.93	.....	\$216,464.81	
				(Net)	
Surplus for the year 1926	17,800.53	21,989.46	4,188.93		

Assembly last year, comprised interest on debenture debt and savings certificates; expenditure under the Election Act; increased expenditure under the Mother's Allowance Act; grants to hospitals; expenditure in moving settlers from dry areas; ferries and highways, while there were various other items.

Revenue received from the Dominion of Canada in connection with the interest on School Lands funds shows an increase over the estimates of \$89,566.36; miscellaneous revenues of the Department of Agriculture decreased by \$51,680.71; liquor profits realized \$211,332.61 in excess of the estimates, but Succession Duties fell short by \$76,388.75.

RECEIVED \$100,000 AFTER BOOKS CLOSED

A cheque for Succession Duties amounting to \$100,000 was received on January 7, 1927, two days after the books were closed, too late to be included in revenue for the

year 1926. The Treasury Department Act only allows revenue of the previous fiscal year to be taken into account provided it is received before the fifth day of the following year.

The increase in revenue of the Department of Education was due to the additional amount received from the Dominion Government in connection with technical education.

Forfeited election deposits account for the increased revenue under the heading of "Legislation".

Municipal Affairs revenue decreased by \$177,253.63 through the decrease in wild lands and supplementary revenue taxes.

Automobile licenses, etc., accounted for the substantial
(Continued on page 14)

Alberta Leads the Way in Concise Method of Presenting Accounts

Present Government Has Made Figures Simple and Easily Understandable by the Layman—A Typical Illustration of the Way in Which Business Methods Have Been Introduced by U.F.A. into Alberta's Administration

By JAMES P. WATSON

If the present Government had accomplished nothing more during their five years in office than the reconstruction of the method whereby the public accounts of the Province are presented, this achievement alone must be admitted to be a very meritorious endeavor to introduce true business principles into administrative functions.

TO SUIT THE MAN ON THE STREET

Contrasting with the old jumble of figures and partial information given to the House in the name of public accounts prior to 1921 which no layman could understand, is the simple, concise and classified array of tabulated information, in which the wayfarer though lacking in knowledge of accountancy, need not err. In other words, the accounts of the varied transactions of the Government seem to be made up just to suit the man on the street.

Voices have been raised in the Legislature now and again to the effect that the Government employs methods intended to deceive the electorate. If that is so, how guilty must their predecessors have been? Under the old method, in order to ascertain the amount of money received by any particular individual for service rendered, it was necessary to wade through practically every page in the public accounts, because of the lack of classification, and the name of the individual might appear under every appropriation of the Legislature. Today each individual's account is shown in one item. The same remark applies to salaries and expenses of public servants.

QUESTIONS WHICH ARE BECOMING RARE

Every year questions arise relative to different functions of government and expenditures connected therewith, and these questions have been asked on the floor of the Assembly. It has been noticeable that such questions are becoming more and more rare, and are usually asked prior to the presentation of the accounts. The accounts as now compiled provide answers to almost every question likely to arise, tabulated in such a way that the ordinary back bencher can understand how appropriations have been disbursed.

This year's consolidated balance sheet is a work of art, surpassing even that of last season, which received favorable notice at the hands of the daily press. Even R. B. Bennett, a financial critic of no mean ability, and one not likely to be prejudiced in favor of the Provincial Government, went on record in a public statement to the effect that the Treasury Department's effort was highly commendable.

Under this new arrangement a complete summary of expenditure by appropriations for each department is given,

showing the distribution of such expenditure under suitable headings. At a glance the student of public affairs is given all information necessary to review the expenditures of any particular Department or of the Province as a whole.

CONDENSE MATERIAL FROM 114 PAGES TO ONE

You would not believe, for instance, that information which formerly required 114 pages could be condensed and yet preserved intact in one summary, printed on one page of the public accounts? That is exactly what is done in more than one instance, but a notable example is the presentation of the election returns for 1926, on one table. Should the same information have been desired in 1921 it would have been necessary to add up 114 pages in order to find out the proper classification of such expenditure.

SASKATCHEWAN COULD LEARN FROM ALBERTA

Several times lately the Province of Saskatchewan had been held up before the eyes of the members of this Legislature as a sort of guidepost to Utopia. With all due deference to Saskatchewan let it be said that a glance at the public accounts of the sister Province throws cold water on the suggestion that this Province has anything to learn from that source in the manner of presentation of the accounts. For some reason that otherwise very progressive Province adheres to the old cumbersome, unintelligible method. The same can be said of several others. The writer believes that ultimately the Alberta method will be adopted elsewhere.

AN EXPLANATION BY RADIO CHCY

With reference to the "cutting in" by radio station CHCY, Edmonton, before the conclusion of Miss Macphail's address at the U. F. A. Annual Convention over the Journal radio (CJCA), we have information that trouble developed at CJCA just about 8:45, and that the broadcast had to be stopped for an adjustment. Station CHCY after waiting for some time, came to the conclusion that the CJCA broadcasting had finished, and commenced their broadcast.

To listeners in it appeared that the cutting in was deliberate, and many protests have been received. The matter has been investigated, however, by the U. F. A. Executive, who are satisfied that such was not the case. It had been arranged previously to extend the time for broadcasting by CJCA from 8:30 to 8:45. CHCY, however, did not deliberately cut in at that time, but actually thought the broadcast had been completed.

VOTE ON COOTE AMENDMENT

The amendment to the budget moved by G. G. Coote, and published in our

last issue, was defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 182 to 21 on March 1st. It was supported by the following members:

U. F. A.: Messrs. Coote, Gardiner, Garland, Irvine, Jelliff, Kennedy, Kellner, Lucas, Luchkovich, Speakman, Spencer.

U. F. O.: Miss Macphail.

Progressives: Messrs. Bird, Campbell, Carmichael, Evans, Fansher (Last Mountain), Fansher (Lambton East).

Labor: Messrs. Adshead, Heaps and Woodsworth.

The vote for the adoption of the budget was then taken. All of the above members voted against the budget with the exception of Mr. Jelliff and Mr. Adshead, who supported the Government.

Cash Receipts and Payments, Alberta, for the Year 1926

We print below a condensed statement of the cash receipts and expenditures of the Province of Alberta for the year 1926. These will be of value in the study of the statements published elsewhere, showing the results of the last financial year in Alberta, as revealed in the public accounts, brought down in the Legislative Assembly last week.

GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

	Receipts	Payments
Balance Dec. 31st 1925	\$ 1,239,793.92	
INCOME ACCOUNT:		
Dom. of Canada	2,389,001.36	
Public Debt		\$ 4,024,142.87
Agricultural Dept.	300,189.29	610,783.59
Attorney General's Dept. ...	3,168,864.84	1,490,131.98
Education Dept.	234,592.94	2,110,274.08
Executive Council	302,193.04	385,996.13
Legislation	1,239.23	175,344.42
Municipal Affairs Dept.	1,999,246.37	219,073.23
Prov. Secretary's Dept. ...	2,690,679.54	54,939.04
Public Health Dept.	232,369.92	924,316.10
Public Works Dept.	107,025.07	1,408,332.82
Railways and Telephones Dept., Rlws. Branch	1,234.39	44,849.84
Treasury Dept.	485,492.28	243,002.02
	\$11,912,128.27	\$11,691,186.17

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:

Agriculture Dept. \$	180,628.61	\$ 107,989.35
Attorney General's Dept. ...	153.00	
Education Dept.	132,221.72	141,291.38
Executive Council	194,807.92	50,788.14
Municipal Affairs Dept. ...	124,398.90	15,846.60
Public Health Dept.	12,749.48	23,420.86
Public Works Dept.	459,864.21	2,895,560.34
Railways and Telephones Dept., Rlws. Branch	249,863.33	2,410,079.96
Treasury Dept.	2,510,851.99	181,895.69
	\$ 3,865,539.16	\$ 5,826,872.27

STATUTORY,

as per Statements Nos. 80 and 83	22,515,391.66	22,483,893.44
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BALANCE DEC. 31st, 1926, CASH OVERDRAFT

469,098.87		
	\$40,001,951.88	\$40,001,951.88

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year\$2.00
Single Copies10 cents

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Change of Address—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average paid circulation, 6 months ending March 1, 192724,109

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Lougheed Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 9, 1927

No. 7

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EDITORIAL

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

In face of the loss of revenue due to the reduction of the valuation of lands subject to the supplementary tax by 30 per cent., the Alberta Government has been able to balance the budget for a second time this year. An analysis of the figures will show, we believe, that the most satisfactory progress is being made towards the solution of Alberta's difficult financial problems. The completion of this task will still necessitate many years of careful financing.

As the Premier pointed out, and as newspapers which are opponents of the U. F. A. Government have failed to indicate, the reduction in the valuation of lands subject to the supplementary revenue tax gives the same measure of relief to the taxpayer of this Province as the reductions in taxation in Saskatchewan—and Saskatchewan has not been saddled with obligations in any way comparable to those of Alberta, in such matters as railways and irrigation.

Commencing with our next issue we plan to publish in each number, without intermission, a series of articles by U. F. A. members of the House of Commons. Articles by William Irvine, M.P., and M. Luchkovich, M.P., have already appeared. The next article will be by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., and will deal with important features of the budget debate. Articles by other members will follow.

ADVERTISING AND OUR READERS

During the past few months the volume of advertising carried in "The U. F. A." has shown a most notable increase, witnessing to the service which in the opinion of advertisers this paper is rendering as a means of bringing the goods or services they have to sell to the notice of Alberta farmers. Owing to this increase we shall be able to publish next week an issue of 40 pages. The regular number of March 16th will contain as large a volume of advertising as in the past we have carried in special Pool numbers.

We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that the volume of business which our advertisers receive from them determines in large measure the quantity of reading matter which can appear in our news and editorial columns. As an organization paper we are, however, not de-

pendent upon advertising, and our editorial policy will never be influenced by advertising considerations. If our readers, in answering advertisements, will make a point of mentioning this newspaper, the extent of the service which the paper can render to the organization will be substantially increased.

* * *

READ THE RECORD

The Calgary Herald in a recent issue carried on its editorial page a quotation from the Toronto Globe playing up in a very prominent way an attack upon E. J. Garland, M.P., arising out of Mr. Garland's speech in the budget debate.

We must commend to the attention of our readers the Hansard reports of Mr. Garland's, Mr. Dunning's and Mr. Irvine's speeches. From the official record Alberta readers will obtain a very different impression of the debate from the impression the article quoted by the Herald would convey.

The record will be found in Hansard of February 24th and 28th. Honors in this debate lay with anyone rather than Mr. Dunning.

* * *

The most notable characteristic of the new Robb budget is that it has failed to arouse any important criticism even from the Conservative benches. It appears to please the Conservatives almost as well as it pleases the Liberals.

* * *

In our last issue we quoted an editorial from the Edmonton Journal commending the U. F. A. method of financing elections. The Journal remarked that Mr. Spencer of Battle River "spent \$372.50 on the campaign last year, and knew where it all came from."

The Journal was mistaken on one point. The money was raised and spent by the organized farmers of the constituency.

* * *

RACIAL PREJUDICES

Much of the prejudice prevailing in some quarters against the admittance of the nations of Asia to a position of political equality with those of the West, is due to the assumption that the White races are essentially superior.

Franz Boaz, professor of anthropology of Columbia University, believes that this belief is quite unwarranted. "We may dismiss as entirely unfounded the arguments based on the assumption of inferior ability of various European and Asiatic groups," he declared in a recent article. "There is no reason to suppose that from the present migration from all parts of Europe and from many parts of Asia there will result an inferior mixed population. All historical, biological and sociological considerations point to the conclusion that we have at present merely a repetition on a large scale of the phenomena of mixture from which have sprung the present European nations."

* * *

THE CANTONESE FOREIGN MINISTER

An interesting sketch of Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister in the Cantonese Government, is published in the Manchester Guardian of February 11th. The contributor met Mr. Chen some years before the world war, when the leader who has recently figured so prominently in the despatches was in his forties.

Mr. Chen, who was born in Trinidad, and practiced for a time as a lawyer at Port of Spain, spent many years in Europe, particularly in the British Isles, in the study of social and economic and political questions. He returned to China thirteen years ago, and has spent his time since that date in editing various newspapers printed in English

(Continued on Page 7)

Full Story of the Spray Lakes Negotiations Given by Premier Brownlee From Hansard and Correspondence

Blame For Delay Does not Rest with Alberta Government, Pages of Hansard Show—Premier Protests Manner in Which Strong Partizan Press Disregards Essential Facts Revealed in Speeches in Dominion House of Commons—Debates of the Week in the Legislature

Staff Correspondence

Spray Lakes Debate Deadlocked---Plan to Compromise

**McGillivray Reminds Liberal Leader
That He Owes Seat to Second Choice
of "Misguided Conservative"**

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 25. — Another amendment having been offered to the Premier's resolution on Spray Lakes by A. A. McGillivray, the entire question was deadlocked for lack of unanimity Friday. After the debate had run the course of the afternoon, Fred White, Calgary (Labor), requested delay in order to find some point of agreement on which to compromise. No objection being offered, Chris. Pattinson (Labor), adjourned the debate.

A ROLAND FOR SHAW'S OLIVER

In the lobbies prior to opening there was some slight stir as it had been rumored that A. A. McGillivray intended to give Mr. Shaw a Roland for the Oliver handed out on the old age pension resolution. True to anticipation the Conservative leader handed out some compliments (?) couched in language within the bounds of Parliamentary procedure. His congratulations were offered to the Liberal leader on the success of his two recounts, although this was qualified by the remark that this was due to some "misguided Conservative" having inadvertently misused his second choice.

Mr. McGillivray blamed the Government for adopting a dog in the manger policy, claiming that Ottawa had been prepared to grant the Province a license if they would only have come right out and intimated that they would undertake the development. He offered a fifth clause.

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal leader, also pressed for a declaration of policy. He was an advocate of public ownership, although in this case he wasn't sure until all the facts were in. The recent U.F.A. resolution was a poser, asking as it did that the Spray Lakes project be not developed until the coal resources and the development of cheap power therefrom was fully investigated.

Other speakers were A. M. Matheson, who opposed public ownership; R. H. Parkyn, who upheld it, citing the success of public ownership under ex-Mayor Webster, Calgary; George Hoadley, who had another verbal battle with group

Important facts in relation to the negotiations between the Dominion and Federal Governments as revealed in large measure in the speeches in the House of Commons, were presented by Premier Brownlee in the debate on the Spray Lakes question in the Assembly last week. Premier Brownlee exposed certain false assumptions which have been adopted by a portion of the press and by party representatives in their public discussion of the Spray Lakes project.

leaders opposite; and C. Y. Weaver, Edmonton, who asked consideration for the idea of a Province-wide distribution of power to all parts of Alberta and equalization of rates without consideration of distance.

Second reading was given to a number of bills.

Solid Farmer-Labor Support for Spray Lakes Resolution

**U. F. A. Government Policy Strongly
Endorsed Following Speech by Brown-
lee, Outlining Situation—False
Assumptions are Exposed**

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 28. — Premier Brownlee gave answer to all his critics on the policy of his Government with regard to Spray Lakes in the House this afternoon. His address was one of the most outstanding yet delivered in the Assembly. In a masterly way he dealt with the arguments presented by opposition leaders, and quoting from Hansard he produced evidence to refute the much advertised contention that "he had adopted a dog in the manger policy." On the two divisions solid Farmer and Labor support was given Premier Brownlee's resolution, these groups as well combining to throw out Mr. McGillivray's amendment together with another introduced by Mr. Prevey, Edmonton, on behalf of the Liberals.

Premier Brownlee, summing up the debate, laid emphasis on the contention that delay could not be laid at the door of his Government, as had been charged by opposition leaders and by the partizan press.

Other speakers were Chris. Pattinson, Edson (Labor), W. W. Prevey, Edmon-

ton (Liberal), D. M. Duggan, Edmonton (Cons.)

A very busy afternoon and evening was spent in Committee of the Whole, dealing with a large number of public bills. A review of these measures will be given in due course.

PROVINCE HAS ABSOLUTE RIGHT, SAYS PATTINSON

Chris. Pattinson, Edson (Labor), in resuming the debate, stated that he was not going to gratify his pride in indulging in the pleasantries employed by opposition leaders. Neither would he be delightfully non-committal in dealing with the question coming before the Assembly. He went into an analysis of the merits of hydro as compared with steam generation, and thought that probably if by-products were taken into consideration the initial expense of the steam plant would be offset. They had in any case to follow the advice of technicians. Where large coal areas were available, he thought it might be better to use coal.

Dealing with the resolution, the member maintained that the Province had an absolute right to be granted the license. The Province was in an infinitely better position to direct the activities of the project than the Dominion Government. They ought to be unanimous. Labor's opinions with regard to public ownership were perfectly sincere. The tendency in the United States was toward the adoption of municipally owned utilities. He advocated the Ontario plan of including provision for a sinking fund in such a way that the people would not only get the service but would eventually own the plant.

Predicting that more money would be spent on hydro development than on railways, Mr. Pattinson pleaded for the public development before the "octopus" of private enterprise threw its tentacles around the people of the Province.

D. M. Duggan, Edmonton, in support of Mr. McGillivray's amendment, said he was actuated solely by the thought that clause four was too indefinite. He said that the Assembly if it had the assurance that the Government intended to turn it over to private capital after the license was granted, would have no difficulty in making up its mind. On the other hand, if the Government would say that it was their intention to develop the project themselves he thought the Legislature would be well advised to weigh the matter carefully. He wanted it to go on record that in view of the financial position of the Province at this time he was unalterably opposed to the Province launching an undertaking in-

volving millions of dollars while there were lots of other governmental functions requiring the expenditure of public monies. He advocated a careful survey of all the power resources of this Province, and pointed out that the main thing was to see that the consumers of electrical energy were supplied with that commodity and duly protected as to rates.

After the vote on Mr. McGillivray's amendment had been taken, U. F. A. and Labor voting against it, and Liberals voting with the Conservatives, W. W. Prevey, Edmonton, said that he saw there was not going to be a unanimous vote, and moved an amendment asking that clause four be struck out, and the following substituted: "That in the event of any permit being granted every part and area of the Province should be protected, to the end that there may be the fullest equality as to rates, development and services."

This amendment was voted down without division.

DOES SHAW'S POLICY DIFFER FROM OTTAWA'S?

Premier Brownlee, in closing the debate, said that he could not understand the attitude of the Liberal leader, which now was entirely different from his attitude at Ottawa as reported in Hansard.

The Premier analyzed Mr. McGillivray's arguments. The Conservative leader had said that this Government was "wavering, weak, faltering, vacillating, indecisive and inefficient," said the Premier, turning to Mr. McGillivray for confirmation.

Mr. McGillivray having indicated assent, the Premier went on to say that the entire argument of the leader was based on two or three entirely false premises. "If I can show that these premises are false," he went on, "it will be seen that the entire argument falls." The first premise was that the Province could have received a license if it had intimated to the Government at Ottawa that it was prepared to proceed with the development; second, that if the Province was not prepared to go on with the development and said so, then the Calgary Power Company would have received it, and from these premises arose the contention that the Government had adopted a dog in the manger attitude.

TWO ENTIRELY FALSE ASSUMPTIONS

To prove that these were entirely false assumptions the Premier quoted correspondence which had passed between his Government and the Minister of the Interior. In reply to a telegram from Premier Brownlee, in which it was taken for granted that the Ottawa Department intended to grant the Province the license, the Minister of the Interior pointed out that this assumption was not justified. Mr. Stewart's letter said in part:

"However, in view of the foregoing I am at a loss to understand the deduction which appears in the last sentence of your telegram of the 29th ult., to the effect that your Government takes it for granted that a priority permit is to be granted to your Government IF AND WHEN YOU MAKE APPLICATION FOR SAME.

"I have had a number of interviews with you, in each of which I have endeavored to MAKE IT PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET MADE UP ITS MIND WHETHER IT WILL SANCTION ANY DEVELOPMENT AT SPRAY LAKES. We can only decide this when we have full information before us. I told you that if anyone was granted a priority

permit, the Province would have the first chance of undertaking development. THIS IS AS FAR AS I CAN GO."

The Premier then went on to quote from Hansard. Asked by H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, in the House of Commons, as to whether the Minister of the Interior would be good enough to tell the exact position of the application with respect to power development from the Spray Lakes in Banff National Park, and whether or not he was considering its rejection in the interests of the preservation of the national parks from industrial interference, Mr. Stewart replied that the Calgary Power Company had made application for the Spray Lakes Basin as a storage reservoir, being in need of additional power.

"The Park superintendent and Park authorities are very much opposed to the development of this power within the Park. I have a perfectly open mind upon it. . . . " reads the report. "Since the application of the Calgary Power Company was received the Province of Alberta has become interested in power development, and they also have made a formal application for this storage basin. We have given them the same answer that we gave the power company: THAT WE DO NOT WANT TO ENTER HASTILY INTO AN AGREEMENT. . . .

"Of course, if the Province wishes to enter into a hydro project, and if it is believed desirable to grant the request of anyone in that regard, the Province would be given the preference."

NOT IN A HURRY, SAYS STEWART

Mr. Stevens thereupon asked for delay for that year, so that ample opportunity might be given for pondering the question for its consideration not only by the Minister's Department but by the public, and the Minister gave assurance of that in the following words:

"I think I can give my hon. friend at once that assurance. I am not in a hurry to deal with that particular question, because I think it is of such importance."

Coming to the session of 1925, the Premier quoted further from Hansard. During the discussion of certain estimates for power investigation, Mr. Stevens again drew the attention of the Minister to his statement with regard to the Parks, and his promise that nothing would be done that year. "Has the Minister kept faith with the House in that regard?" asked the member from Vancouver. This gentleman went on to say that as a member of the National Parks Association he had attended their annual meeting, and he could assure the House of Commons that they were an entirely disinterested body. They desired the preservation of the National Parks.

THE MINISTER'S REPLY

The Minister's reply was as follows:

"I confess that I have had some difficulty in my mind with respect to this very important development. . . . My opinion is very mixed about the matter. If a reservoir of that kind were created and it were a success, possibly it would not present any serious difficulty from a scenic standpoint, inasmuch as it would be filled up before the tourist season started. But speaking as a layman, after looking the situation over, I have very grave doubt whether they have water enough to fill the place. There is not a very large stream flowing out of it. It is the headwaters of the Spray River. Engineers, however, have assured me that it can be filled and you would get a tremendous power development which would serve the existing municipalities of Alberta as far north as Edmonton. . . .

"But having in mind the cheap power and the distance that this is removed

from the centre of the tourist traffic, being 18 miles from Banff, I have a very mixed opinion about the matter, and now I am in receipt of a request from Alberta on behalf of the Province for a license to develop this power. Having in mind the statement I made in the House last session that before any concession was granted this matter would receive very full and frank discussion in the House, I HAVE NOT CONSIDERED THE GRANTING OF THIS LICENSE. THE REQUEST IS IN MY OFFICE AWAITING ACTION ON THE PART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

"On the other hand, I dislike holding up a request from a Province, and I want to say, in fairness to the committee and Parliament, I would rather that Parliament would take the responsibility of passing upon this question either by vote or otherwise and settle the matter. I hesitate to take the responsibility of passing upon a question of this kind without having Parliament pass upon it. That is my position."

Then, after several gentlemen had participated in the debate, went on the Premier, Mr. Stewart again took part in the discussion. The Premier again quoted direct:

"I shall be perfectly willing so far as this particular development is concerned, to submit it to Parliament for consideration. WE HAVE A PARKS BILL PREPARED IN THIS DEPARTMENT. One of the objections I have to this is that legislative action of a hard and fast character under which to operate our parks is not desirable. . . .

"This is a very vexed question, the public are taking a very great interest in it and the Minister of the Interior can easily get into very serious difficulties with regard to it. Therefore I am relieved to pass the responsibility on to Parliament."

Mr. Stevens—"Nothing will be done until the question is debated in regards to a Parks Bill?"

Mr. Stewart—"I will be prepared to submit it to Parliament."

SHAW EXPRESSED CONCURRENCE

Mr. Shaw had at the same time, went on the Premier, expressed concurrence in the desire of the Minister to submit the question to Parliament. Mr. Brownlee contended that in view of the conclusive proof offered in these telegrams and from Hansard that the responsibility for delay was not on this Government, he failed to see how any member of the Assembly or the press could argue with any degree of fairness that blame for the delay should be laid on his Government.

PARTY PRESS INSISTS ON SUPPRESSING FACTS

"I am becoming somewhat weary," Mr. Brownlee went on, "of the way in which partizan members and the strong partizan press disregard entirely the speeches of the members of the Dominion House of Commons when these speeches show plainly that this Government is not responsible for the delay."

Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley (Liberal), enquired if the Minister of the Interior had not intimated toward the end of his statement in the House of Commons that if the Province was sincere in making application for a license that the license would be granted.

Mr. Brownlee: "No. Mr. Stewart had not made any reference to insincerity." In answer to Mr. McGillivray, the Premier stated that he was willing that all correspondence be laid on the table for their inspection. With regard to supervision he thought it manifestly unfair that the Public Utilities Board of the

(Continued on page 16)

Alberta's Travelling Clinics Bring Heavy Reductions in Costs of Operations

Fee for Operation for Adenoids or Tonsils, With Minor Surgery in Proportion, Set at \$15—Same Service, When Travelling Expenses, etc., Included, Would Cost From \$52 to Over \$100 to Alberta Settlers—George Hoadley Sets Forth Progressive Health Policy

During the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, replied to critics of the travelling clinics inaugurated by his Department. In a brief statement the Minister outlined the policy of the health administration.

OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE

"The Department of Public Health," he said, "takes the attitude that the health and well-being of the children of the Province is of primary importance, and thoroughly realizes the fact that there are a great many instances where parents are too far removed from the cities or other hospital centres, or who are financially unable to undertake the considerable cost of bringing their children to these centres for proper treatment of remediable defects which are retarding their physical and mental development.

"The Department has for some years been sending a travelling clinic to certain outlying districts where there is a lack of medical attention. This clinic has proved of such great value that we have now decided to provide a similar service for all districts of the Province from which requests are received.

"The clinic is composed of a doctor, a dentist, and one or two nurses, all of whom are specially qualified for the work, and are employees of the Provincial Government. The clinic is preceded to a district by an examining nurse, who makes a thorough examination of children gathered together at some central point, such as the school-house or community hall. The weight is taken, the height and chest measured, teeth, eyes, nose and throat thoroughly examined. The clinic, which follows, comes fully equipped to undertake what operations and other treatment are found necessary.

"The Department has found that by dealing with large groups of children in this way, it has been possible to provide the services at a cost within reach of all, and it is proposed to extend the scope of the clinics on this basis.

"Some interesting figures may be given on the cost of services provided by these clinics in comparison with the cost to which parents would be put if under the necessity of bringing their children to the hospital centres for treatment.

COST REDUCED TO LOW AVERAGE FIGURE

"One travelling clinic, consisting of a doctor, a dentist, a superintendent nurse and one other nurse, visited thirteen points in the pioneer districts west and northwest of Edmonton. A total of 143 operations for tonsils and adenoids were performed. There were 443 consultations and 263 cases were

given attention, including dental treatment, vaccination, and various other things in the way of medical assistance. The total cost to the Department of this clinic for the thirteen points was \$1,999, which, if divided among 143 operations for tonsils and adenoids would have meant an individual cost of \$13.96.

"In another instance, the clinic visited the towns of McLennan, Donnelly and Falher, in the north. There were 67 operations for tonsils and adenoids and one operation for the removal of a tumor from an adult's ear. The total cost of the clinic to the Department was \$643.50, which, charged against the 68 operations alone, would have been an individual cost of \$9.47. In addition to the operations, however, 170 cases received dental attention and 106 extractions were made, as well as over 200 examinations, some of which requested and received vaccination, all being included in the total cost of the clinic as mentioned.

WOULD HAVE COST \$102 FOR ONE OPERATION

"Now, I would like to give some figures as to what the cost would have been for a parent to bring a child from, say, the town of McLennan, one of the points where the clinic was held, to the City of Edmonton, for the ordinary operation of tonsils and adenoids. The railway fare for himself and child would have been \$25.15. Board and room at an hotel for the parent or attendant for five days necessary to spend in the city would have been, at the lowest, \$15. The room fee for the child in the hospital for three days would be \$6, and for two days at an hotel after removal from the hospital, another \$4. For the necessary examinations preliminary to the operation and for the operating room charges with anaesthetist, the total charge would be \$17, while the fee for the operation itself would be \$35, a total cost to the parent altogether of \$102.15.

In many cases a number of these expenses would be unnecessary, yet the very lowest cost at which a child resident in a hospital centre could receive the treatment would be \$52, which would include only the cost of the operation and the hospital charges. For the small cost of \$9.47 to the Department, the clinic was able to give the necessary treatment to the McLennan patient in his own town.

"It cannot be expected, of course, that the Department would be able to provide these services at so low a cost in all instances. If the scope of the travelling clinics is to be extended, varying conditions will be met, and many contingencies must be provided for. In view of this, the Department has set a fee for the services provided which should be sufficient to meet all contingencies and yet will be low enough

to be within reach of all. The fee for the operation for tonsils and adenoids will be \$15 with minor surgery in proportion, and for dental services the fee will be 50 cents to \$1 for extractions, and \$1 to \$2 for fillings, with other treatment in proportion.

"The Government will provide the services of the clinic to any district making request for such, and which is able to gather together a sufficiently large assembly of children to make it possible to provide the services at the low costs already stated.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION DESIRABLE

"It is desirable that in any district where the services of the clinic are desired and requested, some form of local organization be effected, to arrange for the assembly of the children, to provide quarters for the clinic, and to assume responsibility for the collection of fees.

"Requests for the services of the travelling clinic should be addressed to Miss E. Clark, Superintendent of Nurses, Department of Public Health, Edmonton, who will be only too glad to give any information desired regarding the clinics."

Mr. Hoadley concluded with a word to the fathers and the mothers of the children of this Province. "We are endeavoring to provide them these services at a price they can afford," he said, "in order that they will be in a position to give their children the attention they need. We desire to assist them in having their children emerge from school and take their places in the civil life of the Province as physically sound as we can help them to be."

DAIRY POOL RESOLUTIONS

In addition to the decisions of the Alberta Dairy Pool Convention, reported in our last issue, action was taken on the following matters:

The Convention decided to pay delegates' railway fare and a per diem allowance of \$3. Appreciation of the services rendered by the President and Board during the past year was expressed by resolution.

It was recommended that the Dairy-men's Act be amended to provide that the penalties under Section 47, against persons who discriminate in prices paid, by paying, or purchasing at a lower price from one patron than is paid by such person at the same time to another, shall apply also to any subsidiary company.

ATHABASCA PROBE

The report of Mr. Justice Clarke on the investigation into irregularities in the conduct of the Federal election in Athabasca in 1925 is now under consideration by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Commons.

A Review of Legislation Before Alberta Assembly

Measures Which Concern the Farming Industry and the General Interests of the Province

By J. P. WATSON

There are several measures dealing more or less with the farming industry which will be dealt with or have been dealt with during the present session.

Perhaps one of the most important of such is a bill respecting the duties of agents in the sale of products of the soil. This bill is designed to guard the producer from loss through the negligence or cupidity of agents. It provides for the giving of each consignment an individual number by which all transactions can be traced, and the keeping of all records for a period of six years. It also makes all monies received on account of the principal, trust funds, and forbids the purchase of the goods by the agent for himself without disclosing the fact. Inspection of the premises is also provided for.

Another bill extends the marketing services of the Department of Agriculture to all livestock and furs.

Provision is made in Bill No. 45 for a grant of prizes for a field grain competition held by an association of individuals, and a field crop and clean seed competition held by an association of individuals. These associations need not necessarily be agricultural societies.

AMENDMENT OF IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT

An act amending the Irrigation Districts Act provides for the settlement of claims for damage through seepage; gives power of expropriation of damaged lands; provides that the water user in good standing may commute future payment of water rights in advance insofar as debentures are concerned; deals with regulations regarding seizures of crops for rates, and advances the date of rate enforcement two months.

Another bill provides for the payment of a wolf bounty of \$20 for a female timber wolf; \$10 for a male timber wolf; \$2 for a wolf pup, and \$2 for any prairie wolf killed between April 30th and September 1st in any year.

A bill to permit the expenditure of the capital sum in the Wheat Board money

Trust, as well as the interest thereon, to provide prizes or scholarships, is also on the order paper. A number of minor amendments to other legislation will be given consideration.

Several measures of general importance are now being considered by the Legislature. A Dental Act provides that no dentist shall advertise himself as a specialist unless he has particular qualifications for so doing as prescribed by the University. A re-draft of this bill is likely to meet objections raised.

On the recommendation of the Commissioners for Uniformity of Legislation, the different wills acts now in existence are being consolidated.

Bill No. 14 deals with charges on the estates of deceased persons.

CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR OF PROVINCE

The Treasury Department Act is being amended to change the fiscal year from the calendar year as now to a period elapsing between the last day of March in one year and the first day of April in the next. This bill also gives power to write off all irrecoverable debts which are due to the Crown and deficits in the value of Government stores occasioned through loss or depreciation.

A bill which looks as though it is going to provide much debate, is that dealing with Improvement Districts. This provides for the creation of Improvement areas not already organized, and already the battle has waxed warm. The Minister was engaged on other duties when the Assembly had this bill under consideration, and the contentious clauses were held over.

Authorization of expenditures and endorsement of previous commitments with respect to the Lacombe and North Western Railway is the subject matter of an important measure.

SOME OTHER BILLS BEFORE ASSEMBLY

A bill respecting Landlord and Tenant; a Bill to Apportion the Damages

Between the Parties to an Action for Negligence, in Proportion to Their Negligence; an Act Respecting Villages; Telephone Subvention to provide service in districts not at present likely to be self-supporting; Bidders; Telephones and Telegraphs; the creation of a Deputy Minister of Telephones; Bee Diseases; District Courts Act amendments to clarify existing legislation; to Confirm the Acquisition by the Province of the E. D. & B. C. Railway.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION TO BE CONSIDERED

A bill dealing with Domestic Relations, introduced by Mrs. Parby; another dealing with the children of unmarried parents; and one providing for the payment of alimony without recourse to divorce proceedings, are before the Assembly. This latter was introduced by Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley.

A number of religious organizations are seeking legislation covering their own particular operations. City charter amendments are being sought by Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge.

A provision in the Calgary City Charter dealing with fixed assessments on industries is likely to be the subject of some discussion. In the Committee on Municipal Law there has been some skirmishing already, and Edmonton City Council protest that this will lead to too much competition between cities, for the class of industries covered by the Provisions.

Under the present Industries Act fixed assessments of this nature are set at a sum specified as 10 per cent. of the taxable improvements and the period during which the special assessment shall apply is set forth as 20 years. Calgary wants the general act amended so that assessed owners of improvements of a minimum value of \$25,000 shall pay taxes at the current mill rate on a fixed assessment of 25 per cent. of these taxable improvements up until the year 1933. This was stated to have been endorsed by a large majority of the citizens of Calgary by plebiscite.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 3)

and in his present capacity as Foreign Minister to the Nationalist Government.

The Guardian's contributor states: "During the whole of my conversation with Mr. Chen.... the only antagonism he showed towards Great Britain was when he spoke of her imperialistic ambitions. He told me that there were many things about England which he keenly admired. One was the high standard of British character and culture, another was our political Constitution, and a third was the English language, of which he was undoubtedly a master."

* * *

TWO METHODS OF FINANCING (Alberta Labor News)

The Edmonton Journal doesn't want the U. F. A. to get all the credit when it comes to the proper financing of election campaigns. Mentioning the Conservative party the Edmonton champion of that party refers to the fact that the Tory candidates in the last election financed all their own campaigns, while "Mr. McGillivray personally defrayed all the costs of his extensive tours of the Province, besides sacrificing his practice."

Well, suppose what the Journal says is true. For sake of argument we are prepared to believe that it is true: What relation is there between that method of financing campaigns, and the methods adopted by the U. F. A. and Labor? No relation at all. The U. F. A. and Labor are opposed to individuals financing their political campaigns. They are against the principle of such a procedure, and have so expressed themselves on more than one occasion. And the Journal is stretching the point not a little when it says: "But while credit is due to the U. F. A. in this connection, it should not be withheld from the provincial Conservatives, who have pursued a similar course."

As a matter of fact the principle of permitting one individual, or a few individuals, to finance political campaigns is likely to prove to be a pernicious one. It is to avoid the evils which might accrue from such a method that the U. F. A. insists that election campaigns must be financed by contributions from the membership. That is the only method under which the membership can expect to have control of either the funds or the candidate. The U. F. A. is an organization that is not controlled or financed by its leaders. It controls and finances its leaders. In that way it is not a bit similar to the Conservatives, however the Journal may figure it out.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

A Page of Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Annual Convention Livestock Pool in Edmonton, Mar. 15

Will Be of Outstanding Importance to
All Pool Farmers—Policy for
Year to Be Laid Down

The Second Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., will be held in the Convention rooms of the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, March 15th. The call to the Convention has been issued to shipping Associations who are members of the Pool.

This Convention will in all probability be one of the most important in the history of the Livestock Pool as it will lay down the policy for the carrying out of the business for the ensuing year.

The program of the Annual Convention makes provision for the report of the Board of Directors, financial report of the Secretary Treasurer and report of the Selling Agency, the United Livestock Growers; also an inspection of the local abattoirs, where the various processes in the manufacture of products are carried out.

The educational value of this inspection should be great, as all factors that go towards lowering value of our product will be demonstrated to the delegates. The effect of bruises on hogs, their cost to the industry and the effects of bruises on cattle by horned cattle as well as clubs will be shown in a way that the members of the associations can take back to their communities information that will enable them to help overcome this costly feature in livestock marketing.

Mr. Curtis, the Dominion Government representative at Edmonton, will give a review of the cattle industry and the trend of the market at the present time and suggestions on how to improve this trade.

The Livestock Pool is very anxious for this Convention to be most successful in every way. All contract signers in the city at the time are invited to be present.

Another Co-operative Marketing Assn. Now Formed

Association With Head Office at Innisfree Starts With 200 Members

One more local Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association of the Pool went into operation on January 8th, and will ship livestock from the following points, Mannville, Minburn, Innisfree and Ranfurly. The head office will be located at Innisfree. Mr. Henderson of Mannville has been engaged as Manager, and Mr. W. D. Tym of Stubno

CONFERENCE URGES THAT CO-OPERATIVE TRADING BE PLACED ON LEVEL WITH COMMISSION BUSINESS

D. M. Kennedy, U. F. A. Member of Parliament for Peace River, Reports
on Important Recommendations

Recommending that co-operative marketing institutions be placed on an equality with commission traders in livestock on all livestock exchanges, important resolutions were adopted at a conference in Ottawa on March 2nd. The conference was attended by representatives of the Federal Department of Agriculture, including the Minister; of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture of a number of Provinces; of various farmers' co-operative marketing associations; and of livestock exchanges.

The decisions of this conference were outlined in a telegram from D. M. Kennedy, U. F. A. member of the House of Commons for Peace River, to Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, as follows:

OTTAWA, March 3.—A conference of representatives of organizations interested in the livestock marketing in Eastern Canada, went on record here yesterday that Federal legislation should recognize equally the principle of commission trading and co-operative trading on livestock exchanges and that both should be under Government regulation. The Conference also asserted that producers and shippers would be seriously menaced were present exchanges operating in Canadian stock yards done away with or impaired, and that provision should be made in Livestock Act for admission to these exchanges or representatives of "Farmers' and Breeders' Associations and Provincial organizations with full voting powers" but not trading privileges. Obtaining a full report of meeting. Will wire within a day or two if I think necessary after perusal of complete report.

D. M. KENNEDY.

as Secretary. This Association starts with just under 200 members, which in all probability will be increased to six or seven hundred during the year.

In this territory, there is a good volume of stock to draw from, as the last Dominion Government Reports show, that in 1925 there were marketed 13,368 cattle, 1,591 calves and 21,225 hogs.

AMALGAMATION OF THREE SMALL ASSOCIATIONS

The new association is an amalgamation of three small associations that have been operating in the past on the old loosely organized plan—Mannville, Innisfree farmers, and Myrnam. The Mannville Association is one of the oldest in the Province and during its history has handled an enormous amount of stock, under the management of Billie Young, who is now Manager of the Fawcett to Alcomdale Association.

The new organization will have its problems to work out, the same as all others when they break new ground, but the membership have a strong board to start with, composed of men who are keen co-operators, and have had considerable experience with co-operative livestock shipping locally.

One of the things that the membership will need to keep a keen eye on is that old question of drover's baits. That system is practised here the same as elsewhere in the Province, as has been mentioned before on this page.

HOW THE DROVER'S BAIT WORKS

This is how it works: The drover goes into a locality and singles out a farmer that generally has considerable influence and offers him all that he (the drover) can get for the stock. Many cases have come to notice where more than the market price has been offered, but invariably this farmer's

neighbors paid for his long price, and more with it. In the end the farmers pay. Quite frequently we hear some one say, "I received more than the co-operative can pay," which is quite true, as has been pointed out.

No shipping association can meet fictitious prices and live for any length of time, nor can drovers continue to pay these prices for any considerable time, where a co-operative shipping association is properly organized and efficiently managed. The aim of the co-operative is to get all there is in it for each member, less actual costs, and the larger the membership the better the results.

In building up these Shipping Associations (which are members of the Provincial Pool) many difficulties are met with by the organizers—districts, for instance, where old non-contract organizations have operated with widely varying degrees of success.

One of these was in existence where the Alexandra Association now operates. A few years ago the old organization at its peak, handled 350 cars of stock, and gradually went down, until the board and manager were forced into a sort of drover business. When the Pool went in there were many who said it could not be done, but in twelve months an association was operating with over 700 members, which is continually increasing, and bids fair to become one of the best in the Province.

The Provincial Pool is making good progress. Increased membership means increased control of volume, and with that will come a better system and better results.

Help to build up an organization that is Producer owned, and Producer controlled, working for the Producers' interests, by signing a contract to deliver your livestock to your nearest Shipping Association, and when you come bring your neighbor with you.

H. N. STEARNS,
Director.

INSOLVENT FARMERS AND THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

Organization Committee Bulletin No. 3

As the Central Office has received numerous inquiries regarding the Bankruptcy Act and as there seems to be so much misinformation in circulation as regards this subject generally, the Organization Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta have decided to publish this bulletin to the Locals that there may be some definite information available to the individual members.

At this season of the year every farmer should make up a careful financial statement, making a complete list of his assets showing the value of each item in detail, and also a complete list of every obligation owing by him. This statement all too frequently reveals that the farmer's position is very much involved and he is often at a loss to know just how he should proceed to get advice in regard to his operations and as to how he may be able to arrange for the carrying on of his affairs.

FUNCTION OF DEBT ADJUSTMENT BUREAU

To meet this situation the Government have provided two offices in the Province, known as the Debt Adjustment Bureau, the one situated at 515 Lougheed Building, Calgary, which aims to serve that portion of the Province lying south of the northern boundary of Township Thirty-four; the other is located at 719 Macleod Building, Edmonton, which in like manner serves that portion of the Province north of Township Thirty-four. Every farmer is at liberty to submit his problems to these offices. In so doing he should send in a complete statement of his affairs as outlined above, at the same time being careful to give complete information in regard to any mortgages, chattel mortgages, liens or judgments which he owes. The officials of the Debt Adjustment Bureau will then go carefully over the statement and endeavor to analyze the debtor's position, and they frequently, after a careful discussion with the man's creditors, are able to effect an amicable adjustment of his affairs, thus permitting him to continue. In other cases, where a debtor is in a position to offer a reasonable amount of cash they have frequently been able to effect an equitable compromise settlement advantageous to both creditor and debtor.

There are, however, other cases where the debtor is so hopelessly involved and he is so obviously insolvent that there is no hope of his ever being able to get out from under the weight of his obligations in the ordinary course of business. There is, therefore, only one course open to these insolvent debtors and that is the Bankruptcy Act. This is a Dominion statute, and as originally in force, every bankrupt estate was required to pay the creditors at least fifty cents on the dollar and to keep a proper set of books; otherwise he could not hope to obtain a clear discharge in bankruptcy. At this time the costs of a bankruptcy action usually amounted to anywhere from \$200 up. In 1925

this act was amended empowering each Province to appoint an official to act as Custodian and Trustee for farmers' cases only. The amendment also provided that the two conditions referred to above were no longer to be made applicable to farmers.

The Director of the Debt Adjustment Act has been appointed by the Province of Alberta to act as Custodian and Trustee in Bankruptcy for insolvent farmers who may make an assignment in bankruptcy. No charge is made for the services of the Director or his office. There are, however, certain necessary fees and disbursements, chiefly the registration of the documents and the legal advertising. This totals about \$75 and every farmer who makes an assignment in bankruptcy must deposit this amount with the Trustee when making the assignment.

CAN OBTAIN DISCHARGE IN SHORTER TIME

Since these amendments have been adopted the insolvent who can show that he has conducted his affairs in good faith without any special preferment to certain of his creditors, is able to obtain a full discharge in bankruptcy in much shorter time and at much less expense than formerly. It should be pointed out, however, that debts contracted for the necessities of life may be specially considered by the judge and he may require the debtor to make payment of all or any portion of these debts before a full discharge is granted.

When an insolvent farmer goes through bankruptcy the proceedings may be briefly described as follows: A preliminary statement of his affairs is made, which fully discloses all of his assets and liabilities, giving a complete list of his creditors and showing full particulars of the security which may be held by any of these creditors, showing also the latest known addresses of these creditors. He makes an assignment in favor of the Official Custodian and Trustee, turning over to him all assets for distribution among his creditors according as their interest may appear and in regard to the security held by them. This assignment is then registered in the Court and the Land Titles Office and the debtor is examined under oath before the Official Receiver as to all details of his statement of affairs and as to general information regarding his operations.

The Official Receiver then sets a date for the first meeting of creditors to be held in the court house and every creditor, as disclosed by the statement of affairs, is notified by registered mail of this meeting and advised that he may be represented either in person or by proxy, providing he has first filed with the Custodian proof of the debt owing, this in the form of a Statutory Declaration. In some cases the Debt Adjustment Bureau forward the necessary papers to the debtor, and when he completes the preliminary statement and

assignment form, these are registered and arrangements made whereby his examination before the Official Receiver and the meeting of creditors takes place on the same day.

In other cases if the Official Receiver has been satisfied with the examination of the Debtor he may excuse him from attendance at the creditors meeting unless some creditor specifically desires his attendance for the purpose of further examination.

INSPECTOR IS AN INTERESTED CREDITOR

At this first meeting of creditors the appointment of the Official Trustee is confirmed and an Inspector, or Inspectors, appointed to act on behalf of the creditors. The Inspector (or Inspectors) is invariably an interested creditor living in the debtor's immediate neighborhood. The Trustee then proceeds to distribute the assets or the proceeds thereof, where sale is made, to the creditors in proportion as they are entitled thereto. When this has been done the debtor may apply for his discharge in bankruptcy, but not, however, until three months have elapsed from the date of his assignment.

When the debtor's application for discharge has been presented to the Courts a date is fixed sufficiently in advance to permit of twenty-eight days' notice to interested parties. The debtor must appear in person when this application for discharge is being heard in court, and where no objections to the discharge have been filed by interested creditors, the hearing is before the Official Receiver, but in cases where objections by creditors have been properly filed the hearing must be before a judge in the Bankruptcy Court. When the debtor is able to show that he has dealt honestly with his creditors he is almost invariably granted a full discharge in bankruptcy.

After making an assignment in bankruptcy and up until the time the insolvent has been granted his discharge he should be careful not to enter into any obligation or contracts in his own name without first informing the other party to the contract of the true position of his affairs.

To sum up we may say that the services of the Debt Adjustment Bureau are freely available without charge to every debtor farmer, but we would urge upon you when submitting your affairs to that office care must be used to supply definite and accurate information in fullest detail in order that the office may intelligently consider your problems.

PROTEST AGAINST OPPRESSION OF UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

A strong protest against the occupation of Ukrainian territory by the Poles, ceded by the Council of Ambassadors of the Allies, and a demand that the Ukrainian people be granted the rights of self government and self determination, is voiced in a resolution passed by Bellis U. F. A. Local last month. The preamble of the resolution states that the Ukrainians in this territory are subjected to a systematic, ruthless and pitiless white terror, imprisoned and tortured without trial, under the dictatorship of Pilsudski; that the press is muzzled, and the schools are being closed; and that peasants' and labor organizations are almost wholly suppressed.

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

As we mentioned in the last issue, the chief objective of the Department of Education and Publicity is a well-informed membership. No co-operative enterprise can be a permanent success if its members do not understand how it functions. The most important factor upon which the success of any co-operative association depends is an intelligent and well-posted membership. The large measure of success the Canadian Pools have achieved to date is to a very large extent due to the keen interest of their members and the desire of the producers to obtain information regarding their organization. However, if we are to maintain the success we have attained so far, and are to accomplish still greater things in the future, the members will need to be supplied with more and more facts about co-operation in general, and their own association in particular.

Pool Might Fail in Its Objectives If Members Do Not Get Facts

We must always have in mind that no matter how successful the Pool is in getting satisfactory prices and no matter how efficiently it may be managed, it might fail in its objective to be a vital force in increasing the social and economic welfare of the producers if a sufficient number of farmers are not acquainted with the facts of its operation. The main function of the Department of Education and Publicity will be to furnish the members with reliable information regarding all the problems confronting their organization.

Management Must Report to Members

The members are, of course, the owners and final bosses of the Pool. The management is the servant of the members and owes them a thorough and frequent explanation of its undertakings. The first duty of the Department of Education and Publicity is, therefore, to report fully everything the management does, with the single exception of trade information, which would be valuable to Pool opponents.

Many Members Do Not Understand Aims, Principles, and Operating Methods of Co-operation

We feel safe in saying that few members fully understand the aims and principles of co-operation. The average member does not fully comprehend the possibilities and limitations of Co-operation; nor does he understand its operating methods. All of these matters we propose to teach and we hope to do so in such a way that every one will learn.

Frankness Is an Incentive to the Development of a Co-operative Morale

By supplying full information, and by being absolutely frank in all matters at all times, we hope to strengthen the splendid co-operative morale of our organization and develop to a fuller extent a feeling in the members of their close personal relationship to their association.

The following summary covers the activities the Department of Education and Publicity will undertake:

(1) Prepare the Wheat Pool section of "The U.F.A." We have just completed arrangements whereby all our members will receive a copy of "The U. F. A." beginning at an early date.

(2) Broadcast Pool news over the stations of the Calgary Daily Herald (C.F.A.C.); W. W. Grant (C.F.C.N.); and the Edmonton Journal (C.J.C.A.).

(3) Statistical research. The following are some of the problems we hope to study:

(a) The factor determining the general price of grains, the relation between supply and price, the relation between general business conditions and price, location of supply and price, and the relation of quality to price. In such studies we shall consider both the long-time influences which produce trends in prices and short-time influences which produce seasonal, yearly and weekly movements in prices.

(b) The differences in prices in different markets (particularly consumers' and producers' markets) and the reasons for these differences.

(c) Factors determining trends and variations in consumption from one year to another.

(d) Variations in the amounts of the different grain consumed in different countries and areas and the reasons for these variations.

(e) Factors which determine variations in production.

The relation of yields and prices to subsequent production in different countries.

(4) Co-operate with the Department of Agriculture of the University of Alberta, the several Provincial Schools of Agriculture, the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, the Canadian Research Council and assist them as far as practicable in making available to the farmers the valuable information they are accumulating.

(5) Supply Pool news to weekly newspapers throughout the Province and daily papers throughout Canada.

(6) Establish and maintain friendly and co-operative relations and exchange information with co-operatives in Canada and in other countries.

(7) Assemble a small library for the use of Pool officials and locals. We hope to have a collection of the best works on co-operation, marketing, agricultural economics, rural sociology, scientific and practical agriculture, and the publications of the Canadian and various United States Departments of Agriculture.

(8) Supply Pool workers and speakers with such statistical analyses as can be presented in graphic form. Hold Pool meetings, and joint meetings with the U. F. A., in rural districts to analyze the Pool method of marketing, and its accomplishments by presenting charts and leading discussions on Pool problems.

(9) Assist in any practicable way the other co-operative enterprises in the Province.

(10) Visit country editors, bank managers, merchants and other local business men, and keep them posted on Pool activities.

(11) Address public bodies in cities and towns and outline to them the objectives and work of the Pool.

* * *

TUNE IN ON THE POOL

The Alberta Wheat Pool has completed arrangements to broadcast Pool news once a week from Calgary and Edmonton. Our first program will be given over the Calgary Daily Herald Station (CFAC) on Thursday, March 10th, from 9:15 to 9:30 p.m. The Pool news will immediately precede the program of the Canadian National Railways. The following Thursday, March 17th, we will broadcast from W. W. Grant's Station (CFCN), from 8:45 to 9:00 p.m., immediately after Mr. Grant's studio program. We will broadcast every two weeks from CFAC commencing March 10th, and every two weeks from CFCN commencing March 17th. Commencing March 14th we will broadcast every Monday, 8:30 to 8:45 p.m., from the Edmonton Journal Station (CJCA). Our program from Edmonton will be given immediately before the program of the University of Alberta.

* * *

CANADIAN WHEAT COMMANDS PREMIUM

That Canadian wheat commands a premium in the Old Country was the information received at the offices of the Alberta Wheat Pool from D. L. Smith, sales manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. On Thursday of last week Mr. Smith said: "We have received today the following message from Broomhalls: 'The Canadian Pool continues selling Manitobas abroad in fair quantities. No. 1 Northern sold at \$1.74 c.i.f. United Kingdom ports and tough No. 2 Northern at \$1.64. This compares very favorably with the American wheat and Argentines, which are quoted at \$1.61 and \$1.50 respectively.'" Mr. Smith adds: "About a week ago the Grain Trade News broadcast an editorial stating that Canadian wheat was not securing a premium over other world's wheat. Surely this statement coming from such an authority as Broomhalls can be considered reliable and endorses the statement previously issued from this office. It also seems to show that the Grain Trade News is not quite familiar with the relative values of wheat from the various exporting countries sold in the Old Country markets."

* * *

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE IN CALGARY MARCH 21 AND 22

On March 21 and 22 a Conference of the directors and officials of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools will be held in Calgary.

These interprovincial Pool meetings are held at regular

intervals for the purpose of co-ordinating efforts and discussing problems that arise from time to time.

Four of such Conferences have been held since the inauguration of the Pool movement in Canada. They are held alternately in each Province. The dates

and places of the Conference held previously are:

June 23, 1925—Calgary.

Nov. 10, 1925, Winnipeg.

April 12, 1926—Regina.

Nov. 22, 1926—Winnipeg.

The coming Conference will be held in the Palliser hotel on Monday and Tuesday, March 21 and 22.

First Interim Payment, 15 Cents per Bushel, March 9th

Over Six Million Dollars to Be Distributed by Alberta Wheat Pool—Total for Three Pools About \$24,000,000

The first interim payment on the 1926 crop will be made by the Wheat Pool today, March 9th.

This payment will be 15c a bushel on all grades and 20c a bushel on Durums.

Announcement to this effect has been made by the Canadian Wheat Pool, which is the selling agency for the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools.

Over six million dollars will be distributed by the Alberta Wheat Pool in making this payment.

FIRST TWO PAYMENTS ABOUT \$47,500,000

The total amount to be distributed by the Alberta Pool in the initial and interim payments from the 1926 crop will total close to forty-seven and a half million dollars.

The present distribution comes at a time when farmers require cash for spring operations.

This interim payment is made on deliveries for which delivery checking coupons have been presented up to March 2 and wheat turned over by elevator companies to the Pool up to February 5th.

INVOLVES ISSUING OF 20,000 CHEQUES

The making of this interim payment involves the issuing of some 20,000 cheques and 7,850 advices from the Alberta Pool head office—in itself a task of no small proportions.

Pool members are requested to wait for a week or ten days before writing in to Head Office to enquire about payments they expect; also to be sure that they have sent in their delivery checking coupons.

In making the announcement of the interim payment, A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., said:

"The total payment by the three

Pools will approximate twenty-four million dollars.

"This payment makes the total amount paid to our members by their Pools, since the Alberta Pool began operations in the fall of 1923, to over five hundred and eighty million dollars."

News and Views of the Wheat Pool

During the month of February 169 members joined the Alberta Wheat Pool, bringing in 11,539 acres. This brings the total membership of the Alberta Pool up to 38,832 with an acreage of 3,674,492.

Col. G. C. Porter, Winnipeg newspaperman, in a despatch from Wichita, Kansas, says: "Most of the farmers talked with here evince the greatest interest in the agrarian co-operative societies of the Canadian Northwest. The Wheat Pool is the main subject of discussion and they appear to be very well informed on its operations. Though farm Pools have not made the success here on the scale adopted in Canada, the rural sentiment is running strong and deep throughout the Southwest. Canadian Wheat Pool literature is being circulated through Kansas in considerable volume and the country press is devoting much space to the success attained by the farmers on the Canadian prairies."

The elevators at the head of the lakes are congested with grain at the present time and very little unloading is being done. Cars now en route may not be unloaded until navigation opens.

The Pool has been making heavy shipments of grain to the Orient recently, Japan taking considerable quantities of grain.

At the annual convention of the Underwriters of Saskatchewan, a resolution was passed sending greetings to the Wheat Pool directors and executive, coupling with these the assurance that the association as a body promised its support in furthering the activities of the Pool and deepening the loyalty of the community to this great organization.

Jackman Addresses University Students

Speaks on Invitation to Students in Economics

Upon the invitation of Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Alberta, Mr. Jackman recently addressed the students taking courses in economics. The students were very much interested in the speaker's remarks and listened attentively to his Pool story. Mr. Jackman told his audience that the Pool was anxious to maintain the closest connection with the various departments of the University. In reply Dr. MacGibbon thanked the speaker and invited him to address the students at a future date.

Nearly All Parents Members of Pool

Show of Hands of Students at Vermilion School of Agriculture Gives Interesting Result

Among a number of well attended meetings held recently by W. J. Jackman, Director for Edmonton, one was of special interest to a number of our members—the recent Pool meeting at the Vermilion School of Agriculture.

Mr. Jackman gave the students a bird's eye view of the history and development of the Pool, and an outline of the problems of vital interest to all Pool members. At the conclusion of his address, which was given close attention, Mr. Elliott, Principal of the School, called for a show of hands of those students whose parents were Wheat Pool members. Practically all the students held up their hands. It is indeed gratifying and encouraging to learn that so many young Wheat Pool supporters are taking advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by the Vermilion School of Agriculture. The larger the number of farmers' sons and daughters who attend our agricultural institutions the greater will be our confidence in visualizing the future magnitude and permanency of co-operative enterprise in our Province.

Notice To Wheat Pool Members

We wish to advise each and every member of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers (Wheat Pool), that it is essential to forward immediately to the Head Office, Calgary, all Delivery Coupons requesting the Delivery Checking Coupons representing the deliveries of wheat to 1926 Pool.

These coupons are required to identify the deliveries of each particular member, and be checked with our Head Office records, so as to be ready for the Interim Payments when authorized. Please see that your name, address, and membership number are plainly filled in at bottom of original Checking Coupon, which is to be forwarded, keeping the tissue copy, marked "Grower's Receipt", for your own records.

We will appreciate your co-operating

with us by making a special effort to forward your coupons at once, thus avoiding any delay in your receiving your interim payments when authorized.
—Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Calgary, Alberta.

MASSEY'S OPINION OF WHEAT POOL

"The Canadian Wheat Pool is the greatest agricultural co-operative scheme in the world," it was stated by Vincent Massey in his first interview following his arrival at Washington as the first Canadian Minister in the United States.

Mr. Massey was asked if Canada had a farm problem such as the United States is facing, and told the newspaper men how the Canadian farmers

are finding in co-operation a cure for their financial troubles.

"The formation of the Wheat Pool is a tremendous tribute to the resourcefulness and community spirit of the Canadian farmer," Mr. Massey declared. He explained, in a reply to an inquiry, that the Canadian Government had not aided in the formation of the scheme, but that it was a farmers' scheme entirely formulated by them and aided, of course, by the banks. The scheme was approved by the Government, but there had been no occasion for the Government to financially aid the Pool.

"The Canadian farmer, like yours," he said, "has had his period of low prices for his produce and has been compelled to pay high prices for the things he needs. The farmers are adjusting them-

selves rapidly to present conditions, largely through the development of their own business and a steady liquidation of debt is going on."

This is not the first time on which Mr. Massey has spoken in complimentary terms of the Canadian Wheat Pools. As far back as September 26th, 1925, speaking at Port Hope, Ontario, Mr. Massey declared:

"One of the things which has commanded the admiration of thoughtful business men in Canada is the success of that gigantic feat in co-operative marketing, the Western Wheat Pool, which represents sixty per cent. of the wheat produced in the West in 1925. We should be proud to have in Canada the largest wheat marketing organization in the world.

Wheat Growing and Rural Economic Conditions in the Argentine Republic

By W. J. JACKMAN, Bremner, Alberta, Special Representative, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

(Part Three)

In spite of certain serious handicaps under which co-operators suffer in the Argentine considerable progress has been made, and at the end of 1925, the last year for which complete records are available, there were 92 rural co-operatives in operation, of which 67 were more or less independent trading units and 25 were locals of the Federacion Agraria Argentina.

The 67 independent societies had a membership of 20,332, a paid up capital of 6,453,000 m/n (paper pesos), (say \$2,740,000 Canadian) and a turnover of 46,779,000 m/n, (say \$19,863,700 Canadian).

Altogether the 92 co-operatives have a membership of 22,775.

BUILT AROUND COUNTRY STORE

Most of the co-operatives are organized for the purchasing of groceries and necessary supplies, but many of them do some marketing, mostly on a commission basis. Speaking generally the organizations are built around the little country store.

Some of them have shown considerable enterprise as, for instance, the one at Leones in the province of Cordoba. This has 225 members. It operates a well-stocked general store, with a large wine cellar below. It has extensive galpons, for the storage of grain, with a cleaning plant, and a drier for damp grain. It has a bag factory for the manufacture of grain sacks, which, however, is not at present operating, for the reason that it is possible to purchase bags cheaper than they can be manufactured in the co-operative's factory. It has extensive lumber sheds, and a considerable stock of agricultural implements. It has its own electric light and power plant. It owns and operates a hotel, which is so well run that although it is situated six blocks from the railway station, all the commercial travellers patronize it in preference to those more favorably situated. It should be explained that the hotel is an involuntary development of the business. It was taken over for a bad debt, and

Mr. Jackman's report on conditions in the Argentine is concluded in the present issue.

as it could not be sold to advantage the experiment of operating it was tried, with considerable success, and it is run at a profit.

The Leones co-operative is situated in a very fine agricultural district, with a superior class of Italian colonists, who are well established and mostly own their own farms. In newer districts, or districts where the tenant farmer predominates, the moving around of the colonist is a great handicap to co-operation.

PRICE CUTTING BY CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Price cutting is prevalent in the co-operative stores. At Coronel Dorrego, in the province of Buenos Aires, for instance, the co-operative sells at lower prices than the competing stores. Otherwise the members would not trade there. It has 306 members, but not more than 75 trade in the co-operative store. Many of the others live outside, too far away to trade in the store, although they may buy machinery and other farm supplies there and perhaps sell produce through the co-operative. Sales are made to non-members on the same basis as to members, but they do not participate in the profits, if any are made. Last year's operations resulted in a loss.

As an illustration of the method of disposing of profits or surpluses, I quote that used in the Coronel Dorrego co-operative, as provided in their constitution.

- 15 per cent. goes to Reserves.
- 3 per cent. goes to the President.
- 2 per cent. goes to the Secretary.
- 2 per cent. goes to the Treasurer.
- 4 per cent. goes to the other Board members.
- 2 per cent. goes to the Sindico.
- 3 per cent. goes to the Manager.
- 2 per cent. goes to the local hospital.
- 67 per cent. goes to pay 4 per cent.

dividend on stock and the balance as a patronage dividend.

This system, varying as to details, is the ordinary commercial practice in the Argentine. There is at present no co-operative law, though one which would abolish this practice is at present before Congress.

The Coronel Dorrego co-operative does considerable marketing of grain for its members. It has an extensive galpon, with a capacity of 30,000 bags, and plans to build an addition to accommodate another 13,500 bags. One half centavo per bag per month is charged for storage with a commission on the sale. The sales are all made individually. Collective selling has been found impracticable up to the present, because of the varieties of qualities of grain and the prejudices of the owners, who are usually suspicious of being placed at a disadvantage in a combined sale. This lack of confidence is one of the serious handicaps to co-operation here.

LOCAL GRAIN DEALER GETS THE GRAIN

One would expect to find a society such as this selling its grain direct to the exporter, but the acopiador, or local grain dealer, is always willing to pay more than the exportador, (although he has to sell to the exportador), and he gets the grain.

There is no question that sales of grain could be made to much better advantage if the members would consent to combine sales, especially where lower grade stuff is disposed of, and the management is hoping to be given an opportunity to demonstrate this.

The co-operative at Coronel Dorrego is one of the largest and best equipped in the south. It publishes monthly a little bulletin, "Cooperacion Agraria."

The lack of competent managers is another handicap to co-operative trading, and when a good man is found there is a tendency to underpay him, which leaves him open to the temptation to accept commissions and bribes, which, I am informed, has resulted in disaster to many organizations. This condition,

of course, is not peculiar to the Argentine.

Financing the co-ops. presents its difficulties, too. Borrowing, if done from the banks, has to be on the personal notes of the Directors. In the case of grain marketing, brokers will advance money to members of co-ops. on grain in store in the galpons with the condition that the grain is ultimately sold through them on the usual one-half per cent. commission. (Another one-half per cent is collected from the buyer).

The Liga Agraria at Villa Iris for example, handled for its members last year cereals to the value of over a million pesos. At present, however, there is little of real co-operation in the business. It is handled on a commission basis and the small amount of the commission is paid to the co-op. instead of to a broker or dealer. There may be some protection in respect of weights and grades, but little advantage or economy beyond that is apparent.

This Villa Iris Co-op. commenced 12 years ago with 12 members and 120 pesos (paper) capital. It now has 182 members and a capital of \$116,250 (paper). It operates a good store, and adds to its revenue by writing insurance. It has no affiliations with the association of co-operatives.

ATTEMPTS TO GROUP CO-OPERATIVES

Attempts have been made to get the small individual co-operatives grouped together for their mutual advantage, and two organizations exist to that end. They are The Federacion Agraria Argentina and the Asociacion de Cooperativas Rurales. The Cooperativa Nacional de Productos Argentinos is also a major organization. All have their headquarters at Rosario de Santa Fe.

Unfortunately there is no co-operation between these three organizations. On the contrary, there appears to be rivalry and ill will.

The largest of them is the Federacio Agraria Argentina. It is primarily an educational and propagandist organization for the advancement of the interests of the rural population, much along the lines of the U. F. A. and U. F. M., but it has various trading and business departments. It publishes a newspaper "La Tierra" three times a week, and has a general printing business in connection therewith. It has purchased two large estates and subdivided them into smaller units which it is disposing of to its members on long term payments. One of its guiding principles is that the farmer should own the land which he works, and it is endeavoring to give practical encouragement to the principle it advocates.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION APPLIES TO AGRICULTURISTS

In the Argentine the local equivalent of our Workmen's Compensation Act is applicable to agriculturists. The Federacion conducts a department in which its members may insure against the risk. It also conducts a Fire Insurance and a Hail Insurance business. The insurance is conducted on the mutual principle and there is no re-insuring.

Through another department it deals in Lubricating Oils.

The above are all separate trading units which are kept distinct from each other. It has in addition a General

Trading section, through which it handles various supplies, even importing direct from Italy and other foreign countries.

A small amount of grain is disposed of on commission. In the interesting talks I had with Sr. Piacenza, the President, he explained that they had no capital available for marketing produce, and that the farmers were tied up to the acopiadores; otherwise they could do a big business. I pointed to the fact that the Federacion is expending \$2,500,000 paper (\$1,061,500 Can.) on a palatial building to house the organization. He explained that owing to the psychology of the members this was a good investment, as the farmers like to feel that they have an interest in such a building, even though it is only a few pesos. The Palacio de la Federacion Agraria Argentina will be one of the finest buildings in Rosario.

The Federacion is some ten years old, and its locals are spread practically all over rural Argentina.

President Piacenza is a man of considerable influence amongst the farmers.

The Asociacion de Cooperativas Rurales Z. C., is a younger organization, being only four years old. It is purely a trading concern, specializing on the marketing of cereals for the 31 local co-operatives in affiliation. Mr. Lingenfelder, the manager, has a seat on the Rosario Grain Exchange and considerable grain is disposed of by him on a commission basis to the millers and exporters. They have, of course, the usual trouble that dealers at the various local points endeavor to cut them out by offering more for the grain, and higher prices for grain prevail wherever the affiliated co-operatives are located.

The activities of this organization are at present confined to the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe.

In addition to handling grain, the association buys sacks, machinery and other farm supplies for its members.

It does a Hail Insurance and Workmen's Compensation insurance business.

It publishes a weekly newspaper "La Cooperacion," which is in its first year. It is losing money slightly, but hopes are entertained that it will soon pay its way.

The association is financed by a bank on the personal note of the Directors.

Mr. Juan Costa, the President, and Mr. J. C. Lingenfelder, the Manager, are men of much influence in the territory covered by the organization.

ONLY CO-OPERATIVE BANK IN ARGENTINA

La Cooperativa Nacional de Productos Argentinos is an organization based on entirely different lines to those mentioned above. Mr. Jose Botto, the President and moving spirit, recognizes that the farmer's greatest handicap is his lack of credit, and he has tried to meet this by founding a co-operative bank. It was established in 1923, and already has seven branches and over 5000 members. It is the only co-operative bank in the Argentine.

Of the 5000 members 4000 are farmers. The average investment is \$334.00 (paper). A member must be a stockholder, and credit is given to no one but members, and to members only on notes backed by someone else.

Each of the seven branches has a

Board of Directors, who pass upon all applications for loans, and the applications are again passed upon by the Central Board, so that a fairly safe business is assured.

Insurance is written for the members like fire, hail, auto and Workmen's Accident. The bulk of the risks are re-insured, but a careful selection is made, and the best are retained.

A profit of 7 per cent. has been earned this last year, and the business is growing.

Mr. Botto is rather pessimistic as to co-operation. He feels that a great deal of education is still needed. The colonists are being continually drawn away from the co-operative organizations by the merchants, and their financial obligations to the merchants and others are a formidable obstacle. He hopes that his bank by showing results may win the colonists over to co-operation. I gathered that grain handling was under consideration.

I extended to Mr. Piacenza, Mr. Costa and Mr. Botto an invitation to attend the international conference in Kansas City in March next or send representatives, jointly or separately. I do not think they will get together on this, but it is quite likely that Mr. Lingenfelder, who is the only officer of any of the three organizations who speaks English, will endeavor to be present. Mr. Piacenza, if he is not able to attend the conference, hopes to pay a visit to Canada and the United States in the near future.

FARM PRODUCTION IN CHILE

Chile is not usually counted as being an exporter of wheat, but she raises considerable quantities and usually exports some.

In the last crop year there were over 1,500,000 acres in wheat in Chile, from which nearly 27,500,000 bushels were harvested, an average of 18 bushels per acre.

Most of the Chilean wheat is of a soft white variety, though a small quantity of amber wheat is also grown.

In the northern part of the country there is practically no rainfall, and all crops have to be grown under irrigation. There is an ample supply of water for irrigation from the mountain streams, and the cost of bringing it to the land is comparatively small. The soft white wheat is grown under these conditions, and whilst the quality is low, the yield is high.

In the south wheat can be grown without irrigation, and this is where the darker grain is produced.

There is no organized Futures Market in Chile, but a small grain exchange is conducted in Santiago, the Capital City and commercial centre.

No official grading system exists, but samples are made up in London from shipments received, and settlements are made on a f.a.q. basis. Local settlements are on a local f.a.q. basis.

A farmer needing money gets an advance from a miller, broker or exporter of 30 to 50 per cent. of the estimated value of his crop, paying 10 to 12 per cent. interest on the amount of the advance. He delivers his wheat immediately it is threshed, and sells on any day he may select before March 30th sufficient to repay his loan.

The rush of wheat after threshing causes wheat to be exported each year,

whether there is a surplus or not, there being no elevators or public storage.

Whilst there are numerous flour mills in Chile, no flour is exported, the quality being unsuitable.

About 80 per cent of the farmers of Chile own their land, and the average holding is about 1000 acres.

An excellent quality of Barley is produced, and considerable quantities of it are exported each year.

Oats also farms a fairly substantial crop, and a small quantity of Rye is grown.

The usual practice here is to summer-fallow land every third year.

Wheat Pool Meetings

R. A. MacPherson will address Wheat Pool meetings as follows: West Wingham, Saturday, March 12th, 2.30 p. m.; Stanmore, Saturday, March 12th, at 8 p. m.

Low Hutchinson will address meetings at: Coronation, Saturday, March 12th, 8 p. m.; Bulwark, Monday, March 14th, 2 p. m.; Federal, Monday, March 14th, 8 p. m.

Ben S. Plumer will address meetings at: Hussar, Friday, March 11th, 2 p. m.; Duchess, Saturday, March 12th, 2 p. m.; Brooks, Saturday, March 12th, 8 p. m.; Acadia Valley, Tuesday, March 15th, 2 p. m.; Bindloss, Wednesday, March 16th 2 p. m.; Cavendish, Wednesday, March 16th, 8 p. m.; Buffalo, Thursday, March 17th, 2 p. m.; Jenner, Friday, March 18th, 2 p. m.; Acadia School, Thursday, March 24th, 3 p. m.; Arthurvale School, Thursday, March 24th, 8 p. m.; Cranston Dale School, Friday, March 25th, 8 p. m.; Donaldson School, Friday, March 25th, 8 p. m.; Huxley, Saturday, March 26th, 3 p. m.; Lakeview School, Saturday, March 26th, 3 p. m.

W. J. Jackman will address meetings at: Irma, Wednesday, March 30th, 2 p. m.; Kinsella, Saturday, April 9th, 2 p. m.

J. Jesse Strang and R. O. German will address meetings at: Cayley, Saturday, March 12th, 2.30 p. m.; Okotoks, Saturday, March 12th, 8 p. m.

PROVINCE REALIZES SURPLUS OF \$17,800.53 IN FISCAL YEAR OF 1926

(Continued from page 1)

Increase in the revenue of the Provincial Secretary's Department although amusement taxes were \$24,101.55 short of the amount shown in the estimates.

Revenue of the Public Health and Public Works Departments was short of the estimates by \$23,470.08 and \$24,224.93, respectively, through the decrease in institutional revenues.

The increased revenue of the Treasury Department is due to interest and profits on investments.

Accounts payable at December 31, 1926, were charged to the expenditure of that year. They amounted to \$1,327,511.12 as compared with \$1,124,369.65 at the end of the year 1925. By providing for these accounts the cash surplus, \$220,942.10, was reduced to the true surplus of \$17,800.53.

Revenue collected in 1926 in respect of 1927 business amounted to \$430,274.

08 and was excluded from the 1926 accounts.

VALUABLE SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

A most valuable summary of the principal items in the public accounts has been prepared by the Treasury Department. The preparation of this summary was first undertaken under the auspices of the U. F. A. Government a few years ago, and it means that the financial position of the Province can be taken in almost at a glance. In the old days the reporters, as well as the members of the Legislature, found it necessary to spend a great deal of time in unravelling the intricate statements submitted, in order to obtain the most significant material.

Among the statements submitted is one containing a summary of transactions relating to the net bonded debt of the Province, while another contains a condensed statement of cash receipts and payments.

Deficits and surpluses of the Province since its creation are shown in a table published in this issue.

TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO NET BONDED DEBT

The following statement shows in summary the transactions of the Province during the year ending December 31st, 1926, relating to the net bonded debt:

Dec. 31st, 1926	\$79,463,833.53
Deduct: Issues Re-deemed 1926:	
May 1st, 1926	\$2,000,000.00
July 15th, 1926	500,000.00
Nov. 1st, 1926	3,000,000.00
1943 Stock	110,741.00
	5,610,741.00

Add: New Issues, 1926:	
4½% 20-year bonds, due Jan. 15th, 1946, sold to Wood, Gundy & Co., and Royal Bank of Canada, price 94.08, yield rate to purchaser, 4.97%	\$3,750,000.00
4½% 15-year bonds, due Jan. 15, 1941, sold to Wood, Gundy & Co. price 95.07, yield rate to purchaser, 4.97%	750,000.00
4½% 40-year bonds, due July 1, 1926, sold to Wood, Gundy & Co., price 91.552, yield rate to purchaser, 4.99%	546,000.00
4½% 30-year bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1956, sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., price 92.75, yield rate to purchaser, 4.965%	6,000,000.00
	11,046,000.00

Deduct: Increase in Sinking Funds during 1926	429,485.21
Net Bonded Debt, Dec. 31st, 1926	\$84,469,607.33

SPIRIT OF ANNUAL CONVENTION

In giving his report to Devonia Lake Local, E. Sturge, delegate to the Annual Convention, said he marvelled at the spirit of such a large organization to place justice and fair play in the business and laws of our country, and could plainly see a great future for the Province if it continued.

Object Lesson Given in Inefficiency by Agriculture in Past

President of McCafferty Local States Co-operation the Remedy

In his annual report to McCafferty Local, E. Herbert Spencer, president, reviewed briefly the history of agriculture in the United States as an object lesson of inefficiency in the great basic industry.

"No country in the world ever brought such a vast area of rich virgin land under cultivation so rapidly," Mr. Spencer said, "and yet the condition there is that where the land is poor the original owners have left it, and it is either abandoned or taken up by people whom a lower standard of living satisfies. According to the 'Country Gentleman' the earnings of late years on farm holdings in the United States have been 3 per cent. The most telling piece of evidence, perhaps, as to the helpless and weak condition of agriculture, is the fact that all over North America, by the professional, business and unfortunately by the farming people themselves, it is concluded that if the farmer can make a comfortable living by the help of the unpaid labor of his wife and family, it is a perfectly satisfactory state of affairs. . . .

"The individualist seeks a way out for himself, either by leaving the occupation or looking for a more favorable location. If he is unable to do either, he forms one of the vast army of those who feel that there is something wrong, but, owing to their individualistic turn of mind, are mentally unfitted to join in collective efforts for improving conditions.

"Co-operation is today commanding attention in all spheres of life the world over, from the League of Nations to neighborly activities. . . . This Local is one link in the co-operative chain that the organized farmers of Alberta are forging. Their creed is 'Co-operation' and not 'Conflict'. It is our responsibility to keep this Local intact as it has been for the past fourteen years. The membership shows a slight increase over last year, and our activities exhibit a wider range than mere local affairs, which is a very healthy condition."

POOL BROADCASTING

A Correction

The hours of broadcasting by the Alberta Wheat Pool from the Edmonton station (CJCA) will be from 8:15 to 8:30 p.m., commencing Monday, March 14th, not from 8:30 to 8:45 p.m., as announced in the Wheat Pool section of this issue.

PROVINCIAL TRUST FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,056.70
Diamond Valley U. F. A.	3.50
Verdant Valley U. F. A.	5.00
Olds Provincial C. A.	50.00
	\$6,115.20

DEFICITS AND SURPLUSES OF ALBERTA SINCE CREATION OF PROVINCE

A complete statement of the deficits and surpluses of the Province of Alberta on income account since the organization of the Province in 1905 follows:
Consolidated Surplus or Deficit Account.

INCOME ACCOUNT

General Revenue Fund— Year Ending Particulars Dec. 31st		Revenue	Expend.	Surplus (marked x) or Deficit
1905	Per order-in- council, 966-11	\$ 635,975.57	\$ 150,021.10	NII
1906	"	1,425,059.01	1,279,041.44	NII
1907	"	1,847,452.61	1,839,064.04	NII
1908	"	2,755,900.41	2,079,708.20	NII
1909	"	2,511,851.46	2,632,935.53	NII
1910	"	2,071,773.94	3,696,826.86	NII
Totals		\$ 11,248,013.00	\$ 11,677,597.17	\$ 429,584.17
1911	Per public accts.	2,802,325.79	3,037,618.45	235,282.66
1912	"	3,419,381.52	3,353,258.48	66,123.04x
1913	"	4,519,345.19	4,409,795.18	109,550.01x
1914	"	4,350,836.79	4,446,160.31	9,324.52
1915	"	4,144,040.18	4,742,374.81	598,334.63
1916	"	4,228,974.28	5,006,993.08	778,018.80
1917	"	5,069,303.73	5,712,643.03	643,339.30
1918	"	6,283,336.15	7,132,119.21	848,783.06
1919	"	8,004,476.10	7,905,330.47	99,145.63x
1920	"	9,005,862.21	8,544,052.16	461,810.05x
1921	"	8,486,946.25	10,605,155.91	2,118,209.66
1922	"	9,324,889.73	11,235,192.22	1,910,302.49
1923	"	10,419,146.26	10,990,830.00	571,683.74
1924	"	10,506,627.13	11,127,468.55	620,841.42
1925	"	11,531,025.49	11,343,006.45	118,019.54x
1926	"	11,912,128.27	11,894,327.74	17,800.53x
Totals		\$125,256,658.57	\$133,163,923.22	\$7,907,264.65
Less:				
Surplus arising from:				
(A) Excess of income assets over income				
Liabilities at December 31st, 1923				
			\$ 3,410,822.14	
(B) Net increase in income assets:				
December 31st, 1924		\$212,407.50		
December 31st, 1925		374,754.55		
Total		\$587,162.05		
Less, Decrease in income assets:				
December 31st, 1926		\$388,004.39	199,157.66	\$3,609,970.80
Deficit General Revenue Fund, December, 31st, 1926				
				4,297,284.85
Add Alberta Government Telephones				
				246,135.10
Excess of Income Liabilities over Income assets December 31st, 1926				
				4,543,419.95

News of the Organization

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Co-operatives

"CO-OPERATIVE DAY" SUGGESTED BY HUGHENDEN MEMBER

A Co-operative Day, about the middle of March, is suggested in a letter to "The U. F. A." from C. Dolding, Hughenden. It is proposed that meetings at central points be arranged by U. F. A. Locals, at which the Pools could be discussed and contracts obtained for the new sign-up of the Wheat Pool, and at the same time a start made in organizing co-operative retail associations. Literature and information could be secured from the Alberta Co-operative League, and the Co-operative Union of Canada. Five dollars a member, deducted from Wheat Pool cheques, would form the nucleus of a fund, states Mr. Dolding, and this could be invested in Alberta Government Savings Certificates until enough members had been obtained to justify starting a store.

"As a co-operative worker for fifteen years in England," says Mr. Dolding, "I am looking forward to the day when the farmers of Alberta will have a chain of

"co-ops." such as the old country has and although a struggling soldier settler who has little time to spend away from the farm, will do my best to hasten that day."

CONVINCING THE MOST DOUBTING THOMAS

The outstanding feature of a social held by Penhold U. F. A. Local recently, writes Oscar Krauss, secretary, "was an address by R. O. German, of the Wheat Pool, delivered in a way to convince the most doubting and unbelieving 'Thomas'. G. H. Biggs, district U. F. A. director, from Elnora, spoke in a most eloquent way on the doings of the U. F. A. and on organization in particular."

\$700 BUSINESS IN GOPHER POISON

During the past year Sligo Local, near Heath, did a business in gopher poison, honey and twine, to the extent of over \$700, states A. M. Postans secretary. Delegates were sent to the Annual Convention, as well as to the Federal and Provincial nominating conventions.

U. F. Co-operative of Acme Turnover \$128,018 in 1926

A net turnover of \$128,018 for 1926 was shown by the auditor's report submitted to the annual meeting of the United Farmers' Co-operative Association of Acme. This consisted of 74 carloads of livestock, valued at \$108,450; merchandise to the value of \$19,585 (carload lots of lumber, posts, coal, binder twine, apples, etc.), and insurance written, \$83.

The business is growing and benefiting the farmers so much that it was decided to engage J. S. Earle to devote his entire time to the work. Plans are being formed for a lumber shed, as this is an item showing a very large saving to the consumers. Mr. Earle has been secretary for the past eight years, and the meeting felt that his work was largely responsible for the success of the Association. Other officers elected are: J. D. Patterson, president; F. G. Brown, vice-president. Directors: J. D. Patterson, F. G. Brown, D. E. Witmer, J. A. Witmer, A. G. Charleton, E. J. C. Boake, J. A. Davis, Jr., E. M. Brown.

EDGERTON CO-OP. BUSINESS INCREASES 23 PER CENT.

An increase in business of 23 per cent. over the previous year was shown by the financial statements presented at the annual meeting of the Edgerton Co-operative Association, and net profits of \$1,725.44 were earned in the year. The average monthly business was about \$4,000.

This Association now handles boots and shoes, dry goods, including ready-made clothing for women, and are agents for the Semi-Ready Tailors.

SIGN UP 300 MEMBERS CARDSTON SHIPPING ASSN.

The directors of the Cardston Shipping Association, on the expiration of the contracts of members, arranged a drive to reorganize under the Provincial Pool. The drive committee, under chairmanship of H. J. Flock, succeeded in signing up 300 members in a short period. Assistance was given by A. B. Claypool, chairman of the Pool, J. P. Thom of Coaldale and Stephen Lunn of Pincher Creek.

The Local association began business again on March 1st. Plans have been made for the establishing of a central collecting point at Lethbridge, with stockyards and sorting pens, in conjunction with the other co-operative associations in Southern Alberta.

New directors were elected as follows: Walter Pitcher, Cardston; H. J. Flock, Raley; J. McKenzie, Mountain View; H. B. May, Aetna; J. W. Nay, Woolford; Ed. Cahoon, Leavitt; D. M. Grow, Cardston.

WESTFIELD SHOWS INCREASE

Westfield Local, near Foremost, have 16 members so far this year, an increase of four over last year. Owing to a number of the members having left the district, states the secretary, J. Cooke, "those that are left are working hard to keep this Local a live one. Everyone is doing his best, and we hope to increase our membership further."

SOLID FARMER-LABOR SUPPORT FOR SPRAY LAKES RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 5)

Province should be asked to supervise the most vexatious things such as rates but be given no control over anything else. The Dominion Government had no machinery for supervision, and there was not one single interest that the Dominion Government had which could not be sufficiently safeguarded under the control of the Province.

The reason why supervision of the water power had been left in the hands of the Dominion at first, in the drafting of the Natural Resources agreement, was because the Province had at that time been prepared to waive questions which were not considered vital. In view of the large coal deposits in the National Park, it had been thought vital to secure control of the mineral rights. He could not understand why a Government should grant one thing which might interfere materially with conditions in the park and at the same time refuse another which was less detrimental. There was provision for a subsequent agreement in the original.

The Dominion Government being the superior power, having authority to grant or refuse to grant those things within its jurisdiction, how could the blame be laid anywhere other than at the doorstep of the Dominion Government for delay.

The Province wanted full control and supervision of the water power, and in asking this they were only asking to be put on a parity with other Provinces. With regard to the claim that he ought to declare what the intentions of the Government were in regard to development, Mr. Brownlee contended that good business prudence dictated that that should not be done. The whole development of the project hinged on a chain, the first link of which was already in the hands of the Calgary Power Company. Should any government ever desire to operate that as a public utility, it would be necessary to take it over through negotiation or expropriation and power to expropriate lay only in the hands of the Dominion Government. If the Provincial Government's policy was now declared, negotiation would be made difficult.

Five years of study had made the Government cautious, and it was their desire to be placed in the position of the negotiating party. They might be able in that case to reduce the original franchise from fifty years to possibly fifteen, and if the Government felt at the end of fifteen years that it was desirable to take the project over they could then do so.

TO PROTECT RESOURCES OF PROVINCE

"It is our desire to protect the resources of the Province for the people of the Province," the Premier said, amid applause, and to adopt a business procedure which would allow private interests to shape their course was not in the best interests of the Province. He had intimated to Mr. Stewart that as soon as the Dominion Government notified him that they were ready to grant a license he (the Premier) would be ready to go to Ottawa and sit in with them to discuss the whole matter. This had not materialized.

On the vote being taken Labor again voted with the Government, the vote being 44 to 11.

Equality Asked for Co-operatives in Livestock Trading

Hoadley Resolution Endorses Recommendations of Regina Conference—Resolution Passes Without Division

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 1.—Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, for the second time within a few days, steered resolutions dealing with co-operative marketing through the assembly.

On Friday last he secured the unanimous consent of the Legislature to his resolution asking the Dominion Government to amend the Canada Grain Act so that farmers might have the right restored to them to route their grain.

Today he introduced a resolution dealing with the control of stockyards. There were three principles involved, all of which had been formulated at a meeting held recently at Regina, and called together by the Federal Minister of Agriculture. At that meeting there were representatives of the Dominion Government, representatives from the Departments of Agriculture of the three Western Provinces, of the livestock exchanges and of the co-operative marketing associations.

THE RESOLUTION RE STOCKYARDS ACT

Mr. Hoadley's resolution was, in part, as follows:

That a meeting held at Regina resolved that legislation and regulations should recognize equally the commission method of trading and the co-operative system of trading, both to be under Government regulations;

Resolved, that the Livestock Act be so amended as to take away from the Livestock Exchange its present power of control over the operation of the stock yards and over the marketing of livestock and that such control be placed under the sole and direct administration of the Dominion Department of Agriculture;

Resolved, that in any new rules and regulations provision be made for trying out the plan of selling livestock by auction on the various yards in Canada

Be it therefore resolved, that this Assembly declares itself in favor of the principles contained in the aforesaid resolutions and requests the Government to urge upon the Dominion Government the desirability and necessity of the enactment of legislation to conform with the spirit and intent of the said resolutions.

Eight bills were dealt with in committee of the whole. There was nothing very contentious up for discussion. On the second reading of the Calgary and South Western Railway bill, Mr. Shaw wanted to introduce an amendment requiring the promoters to furnish a bond amounting to \$25,000, and a mileage guarantee. The Speaker ruled this out of order on second reading.

RIGHT TO RUN LINES THROUGH STREETS

The act to amend the Telephone Act, giving the Department the right to run their lines through streets and lanes, was again objected to, and an amendment drafted by the city clerk of Edmonton and sponsored by C. L. Gibbs of Edmonton, was voted down. Premier Brownlee maintained that the Province had to have some measure of protection as well as the municipalities.

HOADLEY REVIEWS STOCKYARDS SITUATION

Acts dealing with the dental profession, bee diseases, district courts, incorporation of several religious bodies, were dealt with in committee.

In introducing his resolution Mr. Hoadley went over the grounds leading up to its introduction. In analysing the resolution, the Minister contended that the first principle involved was that the producers of livestock should have equal opportunity to market their product without restrictions of any kind. Those favoring co-operative marketing and those favoring individual marketing should not be compelled to market one way or the other.

The purpose of the second principle was clear. This was that the control of the stockyards should be taken from the exchange and placed under the direct control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The third principle was experimental; namely, that the methods employed in Britain and elsewhere (the auction sale of livestock at the stockyards) should be tried out.

The Minister was bombarded with a host of questions and suggestions. Mr. Webster, Calgary (Liberal), wanted to know how the other interests were represented, and what action they took, if any. Mr. Hoadley said that representatives of the exchange were present, but that on account of the fact that the question of complaints against companies operating on the exchange were barred and only questions of principle discussed, they refused to vote. He himself had gone with the intention of presenting the principle that the livestock growers should have perfect freedom to market their stock in whatever way appealed to them. Mr. Giroux, Edmonton (Liberal), suggested that this be referred to the Agricultural Committee so that the fullest possible information be obtained.

McGILLIVRAY SEES NO MAGIC IN "CO-OPERATION"

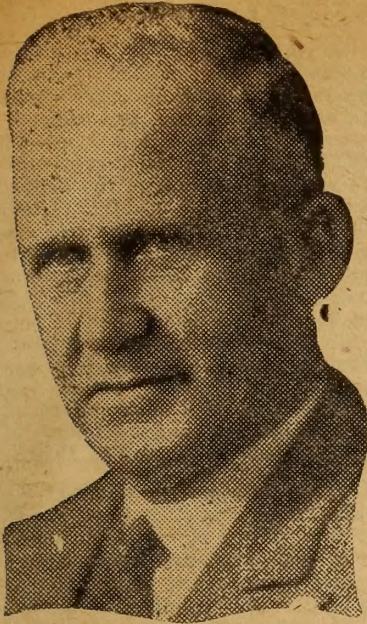
Leader McGillivray also wanted consideration deferred. There was, he said, no magic in the word "co-operation." All shareholders of joint stock companies co-operated for the selfish purpose of securing dividends. Besides, it would be disastrous should the people of the Province take the administration of their own affairs out of their own hands and place them in the hands of the Liberal Government at Ottawa.

SHAW HAD NOT HEARD OF DIFFICULTY

Joseph T. Shaw (Liberal leader), thought it unwise to pass on one day's notice a resolution supporting the action of one side of those interested without knowing who else were represented and what these others advocated. He personally had never known that the U. L. G. had had difficulty in operating on the exchange. The Liberal Government at Ottawa, if given the chance, would fix things up O. K.

SIMPLY WANT FREEDOM FOR PRODUCERS

Premier Brownlee said they were not at the present time discussing the virtues or otherwise of co-operative marketing. That idea would stand or fall on its own merits. If it was economically sound it would be a success. If not, it would fail. In the conference at Regina the Alberta representatives were not



HON. GEO. HOADLEY

actuated with a desire to air the violations of certain companies operating on the exchange. They simply wanted it made possible that the producer should have perfect freedom to market according to his own dictates without interference. All should be considered equally, and no advantage asked by either method.

Those engaged in one method should not, he contended, have control over the stockyards. They had no quarrel with the commission men, as these had a perfect right to operate as they saw fit, but they should not have power to compel those desirous of using another method of marketing to join their exchange and conform to its rules and regulations.

Those adopting the co-operative principle of marketing should have the use of the stockyards without restriction. These stockyards should be operated as a public utility under the control of the Dominion Government, and in the interests of the producers alone.

Geo. Webster, Calgary, seconded by C. Y. Weaver, Edmonton, moved that the resolution be referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Messrs. O. L. McPherson and D. H. Galbraith, Nanton, also spoke, after which the Minister of Agriculture closed the debate. The amendment was voted down, and the resolution passed without division.

LACOMBE AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Consideration of further bills in committee of the whole was continued during the evening. Questions were asked the Minister of Railways with reference to the appropriation for the Lacombe and North Western Railway. The cost of the work carried on last summer averaged \$28,000 per mile. The bill covers expenditures, past and future, amounting to \$119,000, partly for construction and partly for upkeep and maintenance.

ACT RESPECTING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

An act respecting Improvement Districts was also considered at the evening session. This measure provides for the formation of Improvement Districts at

the discretion of the Government, at places where no existing organization functions.

A clause provides that land within a hamlet should be assessed at its fair actual value inclusive of two-thirds of the fair actual value of buildings and improvements thereon. The Minister explained that one-half of the collections would be returned to the hamlet for improvement and upkeep purposes.

The levy required to be made each year, amounting to a tax "at the rate of not more than five mills," was held over to consider the making of an assessment of five mills the minimum instead of the maximum.

Objection was made to a clause in which it was provided that "where an owner, purchaser or conditional owner of assessed land, shall, whether his name appears on the assessment roll or not, pay taxes on the assessed value." The words "whether his name appears on the assessment roll or not" formed the objectionable portion, as no notice might be given to an unfortunate owner whose name was not on the roll, and the owner might thereby be penalized.

Wednesday will be observed as a holiday by the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

Telephone Matters Are Discussed in Assembly

Telephones Subvention Bill Provides for
Temporary Aid to Sparsely Settled
Districts

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 3—At the afternoon session two resolutions and the second reading of the Telephones Subvention Bill occupied the entire time of the Assembly. Col. Weaver, Edmonton, set the ball rolling in a resolution requesting that the rules of the House be altered in order that four members could demand a recorded vote instead of five members as at present.

The question was dealt with in very jocular manner, and when a division was finally called for ten farmers voted with the Conservatives and Liberals for the resolution. The balance of the Farmers and the six Labor men voted with the treasury benches against the resolution, the score being 21 for and 31 against. The rules will, therefore, remain as at present.

THANKS GOVERNMENT FOR FAIR RECEPTION

Mr. Pingle, Medicine Hat, introduced a resolution dealing with insurance to cover the driving of motor vehicles, so that in the event of accident funds would be forthcoming to provide compensation for loss and injury. This resolution was well received, the Government practically accepting the principle, Mr. Reid detailing the investigations of the insurance branch with that end in view. Ultimately Mr. Pingle thanked the Minister for his reception of the idea, and withdrew the resolution.

The third encounter ensued when Bill No. 25 came up for third reading. Joseph T. Shaw opposed this bill as embodying "a very vicious principle", the subsidizing of a public utility. The bill proposes to

grant a yearly subsidy to the telephone system of a sum not greater than \$177,000 to discharge the interest and sinking fund charges upon capital borrowings, representing expenditure on unprofitable extensions and losses of material and operating losses.

LOAN TO SYSTEM FULLY JUSTIFIED

In reply to Mr. Shaw's contention that there was no justification for the taking of public monies nor the raising of special loans and paying them into the revenue account of the telephone system in order to conceal deficits, Premier Brownlee pointed out very clearly that there was nothing vicious about giving assistance to a public utility. An institution of this nature was not quite the same as other institutions of a social nature; it was a purely business venture. He contended that it should be treated in this way, and the argument was advanced that the proper way to take care of the yearly deficits was to advance by way of a loan to the system, such monies as were necessary to take care of the growing system, and the Premier prophesied that before the ten-year period expired the growth of the system would be such that its earning capacity would not only take care of all expenditures, but would make repayments of the money advanced.

Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Telephones, answered all objections. In a masterly address he gave information of very great value. At the conclusion of his speech the vote was taken and the bill received its second reading.

SHAW OPPOSES TELEPHONE SUBVENTION

On the bill dealing with the telephone subvention coming up for second reading, Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley, spoke at some length against it. He reviewed the subject matter of the bill wherein were shown expenditures of large amounts for the purpose of extending rural and toll lines in unprofitable territory, and showing losses amounting to over \$780,000 for material and operating expense; and that it was necessary to put the system on a sound business basis by temporarily relieving it from the annual payment of interest and sinking fund charges of the capital borrowings of the past. Mr. Shaw took exception to the intimation that the sum of \$177,000 had already been authorized for this year, and he thought there was no justification for this method, as they were merely called in to act as rubber stamps.

Mr. Shaw did not like a clause giving power to raise by way of loan such sums as might be necessary for this purpose. He gave a detailed history of the telephone growth of the Province, covering a long period under the administration of the previous Government. A commission known as the Wray Commission, had investigated the situation back in 1919, and had made certain recommendations. One recommendation was that the rates were not high enough, and another that advances should be made from general revenue. These things were not accomplished at the time the late Government went out in 1921. He wanted to know why this Government, also, had done nothing.

Mr. Shaw stated that on October 31st, 1921, the Government had taken surplus earnings to the amount of \$1,000,000 and turned this amount into replacement re-

serve. Instead of adding to this from year to year this Government had depleted it, with the result that there was now nothing left of this amount. He contended that the Government, when faced with this situation, first decided on a frontage tax and then abandoned that idea. Failing in this, they had, sure of their strength, applied to the Public Utilities for a rate increase, and secured it. He went on to criticise the rate adjustment, claiming that the cities were unfairly burdened. He instanced cases where increases had reached as high as 200 per cent.

CLAIMS CITIES BEAR UNFAIR BURDEN

In endeavoring to show the discrepancies between the different branches, the Liberal leader said that exchanges with a capitalization of \$2,818,999 had earned during 1926 the sum of \$1,139,719 from which had to be deducted for the extra revenue following the imposition of the extra rate, \$60,000. Rural lines, with a capital investment of \$5,124,000, earned \$542,000, with \$30,000 as reductions. Toll lines capitalized at \$5,406,247, earned \$1,090,000. The cities were, therefore, he contended, bearing an undue burden. Public utilities could only succeed when they furnished service at cost, and stood on their own feet. It was a vicious principle to subsidize them in such a way that the real facts were concealed by the transfer of telephone deficits to the public debt.

D. M. Duggan, Edmonton (Cons.), also reviewed the bill. He noted that the rate increases were not sufficient fully to provide for depreciation. He regretted that these increases had not been applied earlier, before the reserve was exhausted. The Government had done many commendable things, but why did they wait until after an election to put rate increases into effect? he asked. There were three things which he did not want done; no modification of depreciation; no undue increase in rates, no increase in capital debt.

C. L. Gibbs, Edmonton, did not like the way clause two was worded, although he approved of the spirit of the measure. The people of the outlying districts, who, he said by way of an aside, should never have been there while there was abundance of room in inlying districts, were entitled to the services of schools and roads and telephones. A subvention, in his opinion, was no condemnation of a public utility.

COUNTRY LACKS CONVENIENCE OF CITY EXCHANGE

W. H. Shield, Macleod (U. F. A.), outlined the causes and necessity of the present need—construction during periods of high costs; overstocking of supplies, and dead lines caused through economic conditions. One reason given by their predecessors for heavy construction was that they might provide work for returned soldiers; the cause of deadlines was crop failure. Should the user be charged up with these losses? He thought the Province as a whole should bear the burden. Discussing the rate increases he showed that the country did not have the conveniences of the city exchange, because of the party line.

L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal), wanted to know where these telephones in outlying districts were. He did not know

of any in the north. People had come in and they were glad they came. But they needed services of all kinds.

W. M. Washburn, Stoney Plain, (U.F.A.), and George Mihalcheon, Whitford (U. F. A.), spoke briefly. The latter stressed the need of such services as this bill would provide.

PREMIER ANSWERS CRITICISM

Premier Brownlee answered some of the questions of opponents. Rates had been increased at the psychological moment. Had they been imposed earlier the system would have suffered severely from a wave of resentment as phones would have been cancelled. As it was, there had been an infinitesimal number of withdrawals. Rates were increased just sufficiently high to accomplish the purpose. The frontage idea had been given up because there were certain areas in the Province which, through climatic conditions, could not bear the burden, and universality should be the rule. Yearly payments of the deficits from current revenue was not good business, so the present method was that of making a loan which would be repaid as the system flourished.

At the evening session A. A. McGillivray resumed the debate. The Premier, he said, had stated this subvention to be merely a loan from the Government. Could it be possible that Governments could lend money to themselves and thus fool themselves and the people whom they serve? "If the Department is losing money," he exclaimed dramatically, "let it be disclosed, instead of concealed by this method of transference. Why cover it and then capitalise it and say to the people, lo and behold, we have a surplus. We have balanced our budget."

George Hoadley rose to say, naively, he was surprised that the budget debate had started this year before its introduction.

Vernor W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, said the member from Bow Valley thought he had found something through the inference that there was a surplus in 1921 that had disappeared in 1926.

What became of the million dollar surplus left by the former Government in the telephone system?

"The exact amount shown in the 1920 Annual Report of the Telephone Department under the heading of surplus was \$916,249.53," said the Minister. "This represents the accumulation up to that period of all surplus cash kept in the Department, and was actually the difference between cash receipts and cash expenditures."

NO DEPRECIATION RESERVE IN 1920

"No depreciation reserve had been set up and it was decided in 1921 to transfer this money from the surplus account to a depreciation or replacement reserve for the purpose of replacing obsolete and worn out plant. The transfer was made and after deducting charges which had accumulated from 1919 to the end of 1920 (\$250,670.37) for replacement work, there was a balance of \$665,579.16, which, together with the Sinking Fund (\$383,766), was the total cash reserves and surplus as at November 30th, 1920 (\$1,049,345.41) the last balance sheet made up by the previous Government.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS IN FINANCING SYSTEM

"At the end of 1926 you will find showing on the balance sheet an amount of \$854,995.08 under the heading of Sinking Fund, and cash to be transferred to the Reserves, \$302,018.96. These two items represent the present cash reserves of the Telephone Department and total \$1,157,014 which means that we have more in cash reserves now than we had at the end of 1920, and, in the meantime, we have replaced and paid for \$1,554,500.08 worth of plant."

"In other words, we have kept the plant in a first class condition, paying for the replacements out of earned revenue, and still have as much in cash reserves as can be found in the balance sheet at the end of 1920."

Mr. Shaw had stated, said the Minister, that there was a sum of \$2,818,287 under the heading of exchange lines. He drew to that gentleman's attention that he could add to that \$3,365,000 which came under the heading of equipment and covered such items as the large automatic exchanges of Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

With regard to rates under the rate schedule, Mr. Shaw had stated that rates had, in some instances, increased 200 per cent. It might be well to have gone further and stated that there were few such cases and the condition of service had entirely changed, as the Telephone Department purchased the equipment or assumed the carrying charges. They also took over the maintenance costs. In the main the rates were increased from 20 to 30 per cent. depending on the class of service. In the case of a city subscriber having a residence telephone and paying \$30 for his service the increase was 50 cents per month, or 20 per cent. The same increase exactly applied to the farmer connected with that exchange, and his rate was increased from \$30 to \$36. This applied to smaller exchanges and where residence rates were \$24 they were increased to \$30 and at the same exchanges farmers were increased from \$24 to \$30. These were the kind of rates applied to the telephone business by experts wherever telephone service was found.

NO CAUSE FOR MR. SHAW'S WORRY

With Mr. Shaw's exposition of the subvention in mind, the Minister counselled him not to be worried about it not appearing in the accounts of the Telephone Department. "If he will look on the balance sheet of 1926 he will find an item under the heading of Province of Alberta subvention, \$177,000. This will be built up each year, and the Department will be charged with the full amount of the subvention. Each succeeding year this will be shown in the annual statement which is submitted to this Legislature and there can be and will be no question of doubt about the accounts showing the correct standing of the system."

The Minister sympathised with Mr. Giroux's contention that extensions were desirable in the north, but there seemed to be no reasonable way of extending the service into that territory at the present time. The Department was considering the question, but the Minister

held out no hope of early solution of that difficulty.

After pointing out the enormous extent of the telephone system in the Province, Mr. Smith said it had been found necessary to put in 37,000 miles of long distance lines and 20,000 miles of rural pole lines, and to provide exchanges and central offices in 568 different locations. This meant operation in a considerable amount of unprofitable territory. Settlers in outlying parts needed service that would provide medical aid and assistance in time of emergency. These lines did not even pay for the interest on capital, to say nothing of the depreciation, maintenance and operating costs. Such districts could be traced from Peace River to Cardston, including districts such as those found west of Edmonton, in and around St. Paul; the Peace River and Grande Prairie sections; east and west of Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Olds; northwest and southwest of Calgary, in among the foothills and through the High River, Macleod and Pincher Creek districts. These lines had rendered a great service. Some of them were eight to fifteen years old and having been carried for all that time largely accounted for the lack of reserve funds and the appearance of deficits on the books of the system.

NO ORIGINAL PROVISION TO FINANCE EXTENSION

"Apparently when these lines were built," went on the Minister, "no provision was made to finance extensions, resulting in the costs being allowed to accumulate in the Department, and there is only one of two remedies to choose from. The charges either have to be put into the telephone rates and these unprofitable extensions carried by the telephone system, or the Government as a whole must recognise the responsibility of doing this colonization work and carry the charges in some way, or at least loan the Telephone Department sufficient money each year to carry these charges until the lines have become reasonably profitable and the system is in a better position to take care of such lines and extensions. The latter is the course chosen by the Government and that is why you find the proposal of a subvention to take care of the carrying charges on \$3,000,000 of the telephone debt for a period of ten years."

This had been done only after a careful survey, and the rates had been increased on as uniform a basis as possible. Over a period of six years maintenance costs had been reduced by \$13 per telephone. That meant a reduction over the Province of \$740,000 for maintenance. This was done without cutting down staffs, wages or salaries. In spite of that still further revenue was required and the new rates were put into effect. This will provide \$375,000 per annum new revenue. The fact that revenue had increased in the last six years to the sum of \$751,000 indicated that the Department was making continuous improvement.

ON SOUND FINANCIAL BASIS

"The new rates, the subvention and improved conditions will place the Telephone Department on a sound financial basis," said Mr. Smith. "The Department is now carrying the full interest charge on the bonded debt, paying all operating and maintenance costs, and in

addition to that, is setting aside \$700,000 per annum for renewals and the depreciation reserve and \$116,000 per annum for the sinking fund."

The service was being built up and all reasonable demands met, and the Minister contended that the Alberta system would compare favorably with systems elsewhere. He said the long distance service was second to none in the Dominion of Canada, and he urged the members to give their support to the measure, and thus place the system on such a strong business basis as would justify public ownership of this useful and valuable utility, increase a Provincial asset and provide a service that would help improve the social and economic conditions throughout the Province.

Total land in the project was 156,000 acres, 100,000 of which was irrigable. Of this 117,365 acres were occupied, leaving a balance unoccupied of 38,635 acres, held as follows: In the name of the colonization manager, 24,600 acres; subject to first mortgage, crown and others, 14,035 acres.

The bill was given second reading without division.

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 4—Scarcely a flutter disturbed the Legislative doves on Friday, the Legislators debating sweetly on whether closed seasons for chicken (prairie) should be or otherwise.

A vote determined that the method detailed by the Minister of Agriculture in his amendments to the Game Act, should remain. Black bellied plover, golden plover, greater yellow legs and yellow legs will be protected up until 1932. The season for prong horn antelope has also been closed down, and special licenses, which were formerly \$2.50 to residents shall be \$5; those formerly placed at \$25 to non-residents shall be \$50, provided, of course, that the bill reaches third reading.

No person shall take more than 15

geese per day in one season, and ruffled grouse, commonly known as partridge, shall enjoy complete protection.

TUSSLE ON TELEPHONES SUBVENTION

Five other bills were dealt with in committee of the whole, the subvention to telephones coming in for another short, sharp tussle. J. T. Shaw asked the Minister several questions relating principally to the legal authority for the issue of the \$177,000 for 1926. Apparently Capt. Shaw was unsatisfied with the answer given by the Minister to the effect that the serious position of the system and the intention of the Department to put it on a business basis without delay, were the motivating causes.

Mr. Shaw smilingly continued the interrogation. There was no emergency, nor anything of that nature, in his opinion, to justify this course of procedure.

George Hoadley stepped into the breach, also stressing the urgent need existing at the time, and putting it up to the Legislature to accept or reject the Government's action.

Mr. Shaw decided to allow the matter to drop, having the last word for the time being with the remark, "Well don't do it again."

The bill was reported out of committee to consider the insertion of words which will clarify the repayment principle.

Mr. Brownlee laid the working agreement between the Government lines and the C. N. R. on the table.

Eleven bills were given final reading on Friday afternoon. They were acts respecting Estates of Deceased Persons; to amend the Treasury Department Act; to amend Jury Act; to amend Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers' Act; to amend Railways and Telephones Act; to amend Lethbridge Northern Colonization Act; to amend the Dental Associations Act; to amend Creditors' Relief Act; to amend Bee Diseases Act; to amend District Courts Act; to amend the Telephone and Telegraphs Act; and Lacombe and North Western Railway Act.

Alberta's Railways Show Substantial Improvement in Past Year

Operating Deficits Reduced on All Lines—Substantial Improvements in Revenue—Annual Report Deals With New Agreements Concerning E. D. and B. C.

The year which has just closed has been one of considerable activity on the lines owned and controlled by the Province, these activities being in the form of new construction, reconditioning works, and the operation, maintenance and administration of the properties of the various railway companies, according to the report tabled by V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways.

The report goes into detail on the different lines, and a pleasing feature is that the operating deficits have been reduced on all lines.

The Alberta and Great Waterways shows an improvement of \$29,026.78 over last year, but the year's operations ran the Province into the hole to the extent of \$21,405.35.

The Lacombe and Northwestern crept up above last year by \$2,869.08, but \$4,046.96 will have to be charged up to the taxpayers. Revenues on this line amounted to \$69,964.70, an increase over 1925 of \$10,185.40.

The Pembina Valley Railway, an extension authorized last session, to run from Busby on the E. D. & B. C. to a point in the N.E. qr. of Sec. 20, Tp. 59, Rge. 3, west of the 5th, had work begun and carried on during the year, although completion of the grading was not made owing to wet weather. The sum of \$428,601.70 has been advanced to date for this project, of which \$421,960.05 has already been expended.

The assumption of control by the Province of the E. D. & B. C. is referred to, in the report, the sum of \$432,500 having been authorized at the last session in anticipation of that event. Vacation of the offices formerly occupied by the A. & G. W. and L. & N.W. was effected, and a consolidation of the staffs with that of the E. D. & B. C. effected.

New agreements providing for running rights over the tracks of the C. N. R. to the depot at Edmonton were completed.

The Nor'-West Farmer's 11th Annual Prize Distribution

The Puzzling Menagerie

\$6,850 In Cash

180 PRIZES

GRAND PRIZE

\$2,500 in cash for correct or nearest correct answer to this puzzle and one New 5-year Subscription.

\$300 IN EXTRA CASH PRIZES
for answers received before March 31.

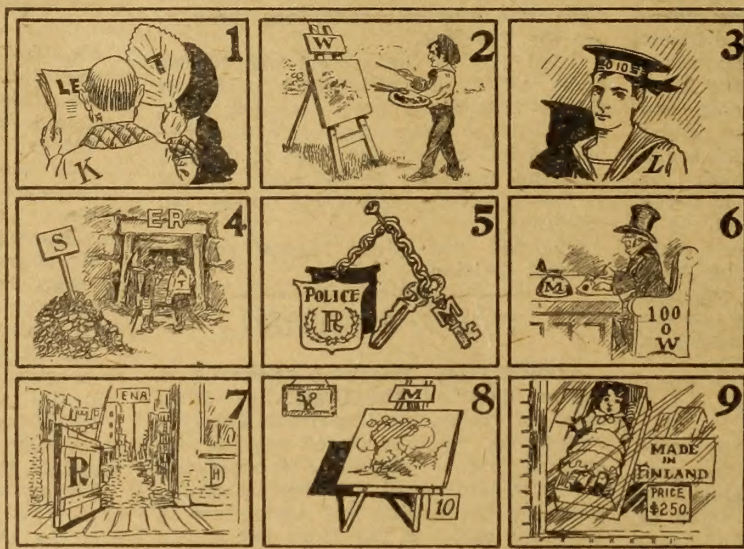
Ask for particulars.

How Many Names of Animals Can You Find Represented in These Pictures?

ALREADY "The Puzzling Menagerie" has shown very definite signs of being the most popular puzzle contest it has ever been the experience of The Nor'-West Farmer to conduct. In fact, it is fast proving itself to be the most fascinating puzzle of any kind that has ever been placed before the large reading public of Western Canada! There are several reasons for this instantaneous endorsement by thousands of enthusiastic puzzle fans. Chief among them is—there will be only **ONE SET OF PICTURES TO SOLVE**—the set illustrated in this paper. This set of Pictures reproduced on a much larger scale (a scale large enough to show the smallest detail) together with our **OFFICIAL ANSWER FORM** and the simple rules governing this novel contest will be distributed **FREE** on request to every reader of this farm magazine. But you will need to hurry! The contest is open to all bona-fide farmers living between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. Immediately we made this early announcement, requests for the necessary material began to pour in from every quarter. Every mail brings us a still greater number. The absolute fairness of our rules gives everyone—**YOU**—an equal chance to win a prize! Furthermore, your chance to be in line for one of the **BIG PRIZES** is just as good as the other fellow's. It is a fair field and no favors. **THIS CONTEST POSITIVELY CLOSES APRIL 30**, and under no circumstances will be extended to any one—no matter where they live—a single day longer.

SEND FOR RULES OF CONTEST, ETC., TODAY AND GET YOUR ANSWER IN EARLY!

NO NEED TO FORWARD YOUR SUBSCRIPTION UNTIL YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS MATERIAL AND ARE READY TO SEND IN YOUR ANSWER.



THE 9 sketches collectively, represent a **REBUS** Zoological garden, wherein all of the animals are concealed in the form of words combined with the pictures. The name of one animal at least can be found in each picture. Some pictures contain more. To win a prize all you have to do is to find in each of the 9 pictures as many names of animals as you can and write down all these names in word form. Then, transfer all the words to our **OFFICIAL ANSWER FORM** and forward your answer with one New or Renewal subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer. The person who has the largest number of correct words or names of animals wins the first prize—the second greatest number wins the second prize and so on.

INCLUDING EXTRA CASH PRIZES FOR MARCH

\$6,850 IN CASH

Will Be Divided Among
One Hundred and Eighty
Contestants.

Study the prize schedule below. The value of all prizes is either increased or decreased according to the term of the subscription you will forward with your answer to the pictures. But you can send your own or get your neighbors to subscribe. Note in particular you are only required to send in One New Five-Year Subscription to compete for the \$2500 Cash Award.

Nearest Correct Answer, If Accompanied by—

	1, 1-Year Sub. New or Renewal, \$1.00	1, 3-Year Sub. New or Renewal, \$2.00	1, 5-Year Sub. \$3.00 Renewal	New
	WINS	WINS	WINS	WINS
First Prize	\$500.00	\$1000.00	\$1500.00	\$2500.00
Second Prize	250.00	500.00	800.00	1000.00
Third Prize	125.00	250.00	350.00	500.00
Fourth Prize	50.00	125.00	175.00	250.00
Fifth Prize	25.00	50.00	85.00	125.00
Sixth Prize	12.50	25.00	50.00	100.00
Seventh Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
Eighth Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
Ninth Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
Tenth Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
11th to 50th Prizes	5.00	7.50	15.00	25.00
51st to 100th Prizes	2.00	3.50	5.00	12.50
101st to 150th Prizes .....	.50	1.50	3.00	5.00
Total 150 Awards	\$1327.50	\$2560.00	\$4060.00	\$6550.00

IMPORTANT—Our definition of a new subscriber, is a bona-fide farmer living between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean, not already a subscriber to The Nor'-West Farmer or a member of a farm family where this paper is already being received.

For Contest Rules, etc.,
address Puzzle Editor.

The Nor'-West Farmer

The Pioneer
Farm Journal of
Western Canada

WINNIPEG, CANADA



FREE—With each \$3.00
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